THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

IN NOTICING the recent exclusion of the spears under the Arms Act we asked why should not *Daos* be similarly excluded. We are informed that *Daos* were excluded by the first notification published under the Act in January 1879 and also by the revised notification of the 6th March 1879. None of the prohibitions and directions in the Act have at any time since the first publication of the rules applied to kukris, daos, or bows and arrows and now they do not apply to spears. The Executive have thus rectified the mistake of the Legislature.

IN OUR last issue there was a jumbling of two paragraphs under the head of "Latest News," which must have struck the reader as very odd. Just below the letter of Sir Louis Jackson was inserted a paragraph referring to his knighthood, without the customary space line to show that the one was distinct from the other. We hope the reader will now accept the correction we hereby make.

WE ARE sorry to learn that the work of extension of the Mutlah line from Sonapore to Mugrahat has been stopped. The reason probably is financial pressure. But the Bengal Government has money of its own; why should it not be allowed to spend it for the benefit of the province?

THE FOLLOWING from a correspondent on the present condition of the road from Howrah *via* Dumjore to Ampta does not speak well of the management of public business in the district of Howrah. The correspondent writes:

Of this road of 28 miles only half is metalled but this half is so full of ruts and for nearly a year in such a condition that all traffic has come to a stand-still, only those who have no choice and who have their residences in villages accessible only through this road are obliged to use it. Cartmen and hackney carriage drivers refuse to risk their necks and their conveyances for paltry hire. The soling of the road has vanished and there you see the primeval muddy surface flaring up. There is however the consolation that the time may come when the road will be passable, for materials are being collected for months and stacked on the road side here, there, workmen doing work most leisurely spreading metal and raking a handful of earth at intervals. As for the materials used they are such as you may expect from people who know there is nobody to look after them. The present Magistrate had occasion lately to visit the Doomjore Thana and on his way he must have noticed the state of the road and the materials but it does not appear that the Magisterial visit has had any effect.

A CORRESPONDENT from Ishapore, a suburban town of Barrackpore and the seat of the gunpowder factory, writes:

Is it not strange that this important place within 20 miles of Calcutta by rail should wait for four days or so for the receipt of its letters from Calcutta? There is a Post Office at Newabgunge about two miles from Ishapore and the inhabitants of the latter place applied for its being removed to some place between Ishapore and Newabgunge. No, the Post Master General would give them a new office after six months. The six months expired and the application was renewed, but this time "no funds." The people even agreed to indemnify the department for loss, but to no effect."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Jehanabad in the Gya district says:

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal arrived at Jehanabad by a special train on the 21st August at 7-40 A. M. Some Jehanabad ryots presented themselves before His Honor and prayed for reduction of taxation, they were listened to and the written petitions were handed over to the Commissioner for enquiry. This attention to the humble ryots evoked loud acclamations of thankful praise.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

We do not know on what principle do the District Road Cess Committees work. From almost every part of Bengal the cry comes that no attention is paid to the prayers of the cess-payers regarding the condition of their roads. It may be the funds do not allow in some cases of all roads being taken in hand, but certainly the important ones demand repair and reconstruction. The *ipsi dixit* of a district officer who is virtually the Committee cannot in all cases be accepted as correct that the roads, the repair or construction of which is prayed for by the inhabitants concerned are not important. The road from Aushmali to Ranaghat is in such a miserable condition that even in fair weather foot-passengers and carts find great difficulty in making their way over it, during the rains it is one desponding unmitigated slough. The inhabitants of Ausmali and its neighbouring forty villages petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor in 1877 on the subject but it had no effect. Babu Ramsunker Sen when sub-divisional officer of Ranaghat once inspected the road and reported on the necessity for repairs, but his report had the same effect as the petition to Government. The inhabitants have again made a representation to the District Committee at Krishnuggur. Why not state what the difficulties are in the way of complying with their request?

TUESDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE before us the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the administration report of the Rajshaye Commissioner. Regarding tours His Honor remarks:

Every district of the Division was visited by the Commissioner during the ye , and all the head-quarters' offices appear to have been inspected, but no mention is made in the report of any visit to a sub-divisional office. On this point the Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad to receive information. It is desirable that the Commissioner should annually inspect as many of the sub-divisional offices as practicable and these visits should be noticed in the annual report. Among the district officers, Mr. Glazier in Dinagepore, Mr. Clay in Pubna, and Mr. Cooke in Bogra, made the longest tours. In the remaining districts the tours fell short of three months. The Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to admit the sufficiency of the excuses put forward for the neglect of this important duty, and he will expect the shortcomings of the past season in these districts to be made up in the next. In this Division officers might very well move about at nearly all seasons of the year. The sub-divisional officers as a rule spent fairly long periods on tour though none of them came fully up to the standard laid down by Government. It is hoped that each of them kept a proper diary of his work in the interior.

THERE WAS last year a falling-off in jute cultivation in the districts of Pubna, Bogra, and Rungpore, and it is thus accounted for:

In Pubna, Bogra, and Rungpore, the quantity of land under this cultivation is said to have been much reduced, chiefly in consequence of an idle rumour at the commencement of the year that ryots cultivating the crop would be taxed. The rumour was, it is stated communicated to a Dundee newspaper which accordingly informed its readers that the Magistrates and other Government officials had proclaimed, by beat of drum in the villages, that jute cultivation would be taxed, with the object of inducing the people to produce more rice for the purpose of meeting scarcity elsewere. The Government is not aware of the existence of the slightest pretext for this absurd fiction; and its origin must apparently be ascribed to the designs of speculators interested in the large stocks of old jute in store at the beginning of the year, who were anxious to curtail as far as possible the outturn of the new season.

If the local offi s had got the information in time, they should have disabused the popular mind.

THE MATERIAL CONDITION of the people of the Rajshye division is thus noticed:

The people of the Division are on the whole well-off. The agricultural classes, who form the bulk of the population were much benefited by the good harvest of the past year and the high prices obtained for food-grains. In Rajshahye the cultivators of certain tracts which were exposed to floods suffered some loss but they were partly compensated by the high prices realized by the sale of their silk cocoons. In Pubna some persons agitated for relief measures in May 1879, on the ground of the pressure of high prices; but the absence of any distress calling for organized relief was proved by the fact that the applicants for relief declined to accept work which was offered them on the roads.

THE FOLLOWING remarks on the manufactures of the Rajshye Division will doubtless be read with interest:

The chief manufactures of the division are silk, indigo, tea cinchona, molasses, gunny-bags, cloths, and carpets. With the exception of a small quantity produced in Bogra, the manufacture of silk is now confined to the district of Rajshahye, where the well known firms of Messrs. Robert Watson & Co. and Messrs. Louis Payen & Co. still carry on operations on a considerable scale. The former also possesses several indigo factories in the same district, the remaining factories, six in number being owned by Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co. and natives. The extension of tea cultivation continues in Darjeeling and Julpigoree. In each district eight new gardens were opened during the year, and the total number of gardens is at present 37 in Julpigoree and 152 in Darjeeling. The area under cultivation was 11,079 acres in the former district, and 37,327 acres in the latter, and the estimated yield of the season 411,580lbs and 5,126 460lbs respectively, or a total of 5,538,040lbs as compared with 7,535,980lbs in 1878-79. The Government Cinchona Plantation in Darjeeling is in most thriving condition. It possesses no less than 4,632,735 plants, of which three quarters of a million were added in the past year; 861,590lbs. of dry bark were collected during the year; 9,434lbs. of febrifuge were manufactured, of which 5,400lbs were supplied to Government institutions and 2,751lbs sold to the public; and a net profit of Rs. 56,000 was obtained on the working of the season. The manufacture of gunny-bags is very largely carried on in the division, by the people in their own homes and by European mills. The Serajgunge mills employ some 2,200 people and are stated to have turned out gunny-cloth sufficient for four and a half millions of bags during the year. In Rungpore and Julpigoree another common home manufacture is that of eudee cloth, made from a species of silk derived from a worm which feeds on the castor-oil plant. Cotton carpets are manufactured in great quantity in Rungpore and exported to other districts, but the manufacture of country cloths is dying out. Molasses are produced largely in Dinagepore and Bogra, and in the latter district sugar-refining is also carried on at two places. The copper and iron mines of Darjeeling referred to in the Resolution on the last report, were not worked during the past year, the lessee having apparently found little inducement to renew his lease.

WE TRANSCRIBE the following regarding the state of public feeling in the Rajshye Division;

State of public feeling.—On this subject there is little to remark. The Commissioner observes: "The great majority of the people of the division are uneducated agriculturists, and under our settled system of Government have scarcely a thought beyond their domestic and village affairs, their cattle and crops, and the rates of rent and cesses. There is thus little or no public feeling, unless a new direct tax which affects the people creates a new interest. They are generally satisfied when they have a good harvest; and this year the yield of all crops has been good. I believe that the people, from the highest to the lowest, are fully sensible of the advantages they enjoy under British rule, and are generally contented." The popular feeling is less strong than formerly on the subject of the license tax, in consequence of the exemption of the poorer assessees, but the tax is still a cause of irritation among those liable to it, chiefly, as it seems, on account of unequal assessments, which it is impossible to avoid in the case of a direct tax of this nature.

The Public Press.—The vernacular newspapers of the division do not enjoy an extensive circulation, and appear to be little read by the people. Rajshahye has a weekly paper, the *Hindu Ranjika*, which professes to be a purely religious publication, and a fortnightly paper, the *Rajshahye Shambad* which seems to have a somewhat fitful existence. The only other vernacular paper of the division is the *Dic Prakash* of Rungpore, published weekly, which has a very limited circulation.

THE RESOLUTION of Government thus concludes:

Conduct of Zemindars.—The conduct of the zemindars was generally satisfactory in all districts, except in Pubna. In this district the zemindars of Salop, who have deservedly earned a reputation for turbulence caused no special trouble during the year, but they are said to have been a constant cause of anxiety. A lady zemindar of Kagmari in Mymensingh who is a landholder at Serajgunge, is also spoken of unfavourably in connection with a dispute about market dues in that town. Two zemindars of Bogra, residing at Modla and Tolla respectively, are mentioned for their liberality in maintaining schools at their own expense. It is satisfactory to learn that there has been a marked improvement in the management of the Batashun Estate belonging to Roy Luchmiput Singh Bahadoor which formed the subject of unfavourable comment in the last report.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS makes this candid confession:

The great cities of India have thus far yielded but few converts to Christianity. The same testimony comes from them all. A Bombay worker wrote the other day, "For some reason or other Bombay proves itself to be a very hard and discouraging Mission field." A Madras minister says, "In a large city like Madras accessions to the Native Church are few and far between." Precisely similar is the condition of things in Calcutta, Benares Allahabad Lucknow Cawnpore Agra Delhi and Lahore. Whatever may be the explanation the fact is unquestionable that nearly all the converts are from the country villages and small towns. The adult male baptisms from the Hindoo or Mahomedan ranks in these ten cities notwithstanding the many Missionaries and native helpers in them for any average year would we venture to say not go over a hundred. In several of them there are none or not more than two or three year after year. This is a very striking contrast as we understand it with the experience of Christianity in the Roman Empire. There its main triumphs were in the cities and it was because the stolid conservative country people held firmly to the old faith that the words pagan (from *pagus* a village,) and heathen (or dwellers on the heath) came into vogue. An exhaustive discussion of this which we cannot give here would be profitable.

The discussion will be disappointing to the Missionaries and their friends. The fact is wherever education has made fair progress in India, the victims to the Christian Propaganda have necessarily diminished.

THE SEVEN States of the world whose stocks stand best in the market are the following, ranked in this order: Great Britain, France, Belgium, United States, Holland, Prussia, India. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th stand almost at the same figure, with Great Britain considerably in advance, and Prussia and India, considerably in the rear.

MR. ASHMEAD BARTLETT M. P. asked Lord Hartington whether his attention had been drawn to a published letter from a Mahomedan of Calcutta stating that "60,000,000 of Indian Mahomedans could not look with satisfaction and confidence at the strong pressure that was being brought to bear on the Porte by Her Majesty's Government," and that "if we ignored the deep and strong feelings of the Indian Mahomedans we might some day have to regret our policy in the East." Lord Hartington replied: "Her Majesty's Government are of opinion, whether rightly or wrongly, that the policy they are pursuing is in the interest of the Turkish Government itself, as well as in that of the security of Europe." His lordship added, "he cannot think it would conduce to the security of our dominion in India if Her Majesty's Government were to alter the policy which on general grounds they consider the best in the interests of Europe and of England on account of a statement, utterly unauthenticated, of the supposed opinions of Mahomedans in India."

VISCOUNT ENFIELD, who has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for India, *vice* Lord Lansdowne resigned, sits in the House of Lords as Baron

Strafford, having been called up six years ago in the barony of his father, the Earl of Strafford. Lord Enfield has some ministerial experience, having been Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the previous Liberal Administration, when he sat as member for Middlesex. He is fifty years of age.

ROSINA, dowager Lady Lytton, the widow of the novelist, and mother of our late Viceroy, has just published a work entitled "A Blighted Life, a True Story." Her Ladyship was estranged from her husband for many years previous to his death. That she did not, after her separation, retain a lively affection for him, is shown by the circumstance that in one of her novels she describes a man, who is supposed to have been meant for his Lordship, as "having the head of a goat, and the legs of a jackass." This is polite literature.

LORD NORTHBROOK, in addressing the students of Cooper's Hill College, said :

"He was one of those who believed that the mission of England in India was to educate the people of India to enable them to be able to govern themselves, and, when the time came, he was perfectly confident, that of all temporal benefits which could have been bestowed by the British administration of India, the education of the people and the carrying out of public works, would be the two greatest."

We are sorry to say that theory and practice do not coincide.

THURSDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

THE PROSPECTS of the crops in several parts of the empire are gloomy. In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg the prospects are said to be fair, though in the last two provinces the dry crops are suffering from want of rain. In Berar and Hyderabad more rain is wanted. In the Central Provinces there is a general complaint that the long break is causing much injury, Except a very slight fall in Lucknow, Pratabgurh and Sitapur in Oudh, during the week ending 31st August there was no rain in the North Western Provinces and Oudh and the want of it is causing serious damage to the crops. On the whole the prospects in most parts of Western, Central, and Northern India are rather gloomy and the present signs are ominous. With an exhausted treasury and a fearfully expensive war another famine would be a ruin to India.

THE FOLLOWING is an amalgamated statement of the number of persons and cattle killed by wild animals and venomous snakes all over India in the year 1879 :

Persons killed	by	wild animals.....	2924
Do.	Do.	by venomous snakes	17,388
Cattle killed	by	wild animals.....	53,138
Do.	Do.	by venomous snakes	1874

The number of wild animals destroyed was 117,958 and the number of venomous snakes destroyed was 132,961. The number of cattle killed during the year was in excess of the preceding one.

THE RESOLUTION of the Lieutenant-Governor on the administration of the Salt Department during the last year thus concludes :

The Board have, in compliance with the request of Government, submitted a statement of the prices of salt at some of the principal centres of distribution before and after the reduction of the duty. The figures show that in some districts prices rose, in others fell, and in others again underwent no change after the reduction. The Board rightly remark that the reduction of duty has as yet had no effect on the retail price of salt, and this confirms the view which the Lieutenant-Governor has always taken that, for the present at least, the reduction is equivalent to a gift from Government which is shared between the importer and the wholesale purchaser.

We entirely concur.

WE HAVE had lying before us for some time past Babu Jogendernath Banerjea Bidyabhusun's Bengali Translation of the Life of Mazzini, the great Italian patriot. The author's reputation as a Sanskrit scholar is a sufficient guarantee of the creditable performance of the work, and we have not been disappointed by our hasty perusal of it. The translator's object is to hold up Mazzini to his countrymen as a model for imitation.

A PARSI YOUTH we read was lately ordered by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court either to leave the Court or take off his hat, because it was one made after the European fashion. Is modern civilization becoming a synonym for change of costume and fashion ?

WE LEARN from a contemporary that the Locomotive Superintendent of the E. I. Railway has hit upon an ingenious plan of reducing expenditure without seriously affecting the employes concerned. To avoid dismissing men during the present slack season he has sent a circular round enquiring whether any of the employes in the Locomotive Department would volunteer to take a week's leave without pay or a fortnight's leave on half-pay.

FRIDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

LAST WEDNESDAY'S *Calcutta Gazette* contains the following promotions in the Subordinate Executive Service :

The 6th September 1879.—Babu Hemchunder Ker is promoted to the Second Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service with effect from the 4th May last *vice* Mr. W. C. Taylor, promoted, but will continue to be employed in his present appointment as Second Inspector of Registration Offices.

Mr. W. M. Smith Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is promoted temporarily to the Second Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Hemchunder Ker ; and is confirmed in that grade with effect from the 1st June last, *vice* Baboo Kali Prosanna Ray Chowdry, deceased.

Mr. F. Grant, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, on leave is promoted temporarily to the Second Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, with effect from the 1st June last *vice* Mr. W. M. Smith.

Baboo Calicadas Dutt is promoted to the Third Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service with effect from the 4th May last *vice* Mr. W. M, Smith, but will continue to be employed in his present appointment as Dewan of the Cooch Behar State.

Baboo Kristochunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is promoted temporarily to the Third Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Calicadas Dutt ; and is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 7th June last *vice* Baboo Gooroochurn Dass, deceased.

Baboo Rakhaldas Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is promoted temporarily to the Third Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service with effect from the 1st June last *vice* Mr. F. Grant.

Baboo Kalichurn Ghose is promoted temporarily to the Third Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service with effect from the 7th June last *vice* Baboo Kristochunder Roy, but will continue to be employed in his present appointment as Manager of the Narail Estate, Jessore.

Baboo Taruckuath Mullick is promoted temporarily to the Third Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Kalichurn Ghose, but will continue to be employed in his present appointment as Manager of the Zemindaries of the minor Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

Mr. A. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs is promoted temporarily to the Third Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Taruckuath Mullick.

Moulvi Syed Obedoollah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Khoolna Jessore in confirmed in the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Kristochunder Roy.

Moulvi Mofizooddin Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Nuddea is confirmed in the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Chunder Seekur Banerji, with effect from the 3rd July last.

Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Pachumba, Hazaribagh is promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Moulvi Syed Obedoollah.

Mr. E. Reily, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Rakhaldas Mookerji.

Baboo Umbicachurn Roy Chowdry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigoree, is promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Mr. A. Rattray.

Baboo Sitakunt Mookerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Moulvi Mofizooddin.

Mr. W. B. Martin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Jamui, Monghyr, is confirmed in the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Moulvi Syed Obedoollah.

Baboo Tarinycoomar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Moorshedabad, is confirmed in the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Sital Nath Bose, with effect from the 12th August.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Dacca, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, with effect from the 15th April last, *vice* Mr. E. S. Andrew, deceased.

Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Mr. H. Rattray.

Baboo Kasi Kinker Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Malda, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Mr. E. M. Reily.

Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Umbica Churn Roy Chowdhry.

Mr. E. R. Middleton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Tariny Coomar Ghose.

Baboo Kalipodo Mookerjee, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Burdwan, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Mr. E. S. Andrew, deceased, with effect from the 15th April last.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chooadanga, Nuddea, on leave, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Mr. W. B. Martin.

Baboo Hurry Mohun Chandra, Second Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, with effect from the 20th August last, *vice* Baboo Koylash Chunder Ghose, deceased.

Baboo Gopendro Krishna, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Culna, Burdwan, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen.

Baboo Mohim Chunder Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Mr. J. R. Hand.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Magoorah, Jessore, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Kasi Kinker Sen.

Baboo Rajoni Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chandpore, Tipperah, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee.

Mr. T. D. Moran, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour, 24 Pergunnahs, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Hurry Mohun Chandra.

The following temporary Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, are confirmed in the Seventh Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service :—

Baboo Bogola Prosunna Mozoomdar, on special duty.
" Ram Narain Banerjee, Dinagepore.

The following Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, are appointed temporarily to be Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, of the Seventh Grade :—

Baboo Abinash Churn Mullick, Bagirhat, Jessore.
" Narendronath Chowdry, Sarun.
" Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Arrareah, Purneah.
Mr. W. R. Ricketts, Nuddea.
Baboo Koomud Nath Mookerjee, Pooree.
" Shib Chunder Nag, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong.
" Adhar Lal Sen, Jessore.
" Nobin Chundar Dass, Rungpore.
"Umesh Chunder Banerjee, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY dispelled a "delusion" at the last sitting of the Legislative Council. On Mr. Stokes proceeding to read the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill—

His Excellency the President.—I am afraid, Mr. Stokes, your prefatory remarks on that occassion gave rise in the public mind to the belief that we go to sleep in the Legislative Council (laughter) . . . . . which is a great delusion (laughter).

We wish the Legislative Council would really go to sleep say for ten years. The country would then certainly rejoice.

SATURDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

WE HAVE received the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association :

Abstract of Lectures on Voltaic Electricity.
By Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
LECTS. IV—VI. THE GALVANOMETER. ACTION OF THE MAGNET UPON ELECTRIC CURRENTS, AND OF CURRENTS UPON EACH OTHER
Delivered on August 17, 24, 31, 1880.)

Schweigger of Halle (Germany) was the first to appreciate the importance of Oersted's discovery in enabling us to detect the presence, direction and intensity of the Electric current. The first form of the Galvanometer was his multiplier. Nobili increased the sensitiveness of the Instrument by using the *Astatic* needle. The chief forms of instrument are the Tangent and the Sine Galvanometer. Sir W. Thomson's reflecting Galvanometer acts on the principle of the Tangent Galvanometer.

The Magnet acts upon the current, just as the current acts upon the Magnet. The current when moveable sets itself with the fixed magnet so that the north pole of the magnet shall be to its left.

Currents act upon each other. In the case of parallel and angular currents the laws are: currents in the same direction attract one another, in opposite directions repel one another. To these laws the action of currents in other planes may be reduced.

Experiments were performed to show the action of the magnet and of the Earth upon moveable currents, and of currents upon each other, by means of Amperes's apparatus by Bertin's apparatus, and by Dela Rive's floating batteries. The rotation of ascending and descending vertical currents by horizontal circular currents was shown by means of Bertin's apparatus.

Abstract of Lectures on Astronomy.
By Father A de Peneranda, S. J.,
LECT. IV, CONSEQUENCES OF THE KEPLERIAN AND NEWTONIAN LAWS.
(*Delivered on September* 2, 1880.)

It is hardly possible to overrate the vast importance which attaches to these transcendentally beautiful laws which we had barely time to enunciate in our last lecture. As a preliminary, it will be well to make once for all a rather fuller acquaintance with that elegant curve which, according to Kepler's first law, we shall constantly have to deal with—the Ellipse. After expatiating on its chief properties, as also on the exact import of the Keplerian laws, the lecturer passed on to the grand discovery of Kepler's English successor, universal gravitation : which not only accounts for, but virtually supersedes, Kepler's laws, and moreover corrects completes, and extends them to such a degree that prefaced by Newton's three great laws of motion, it adequately explains the whole magnificent scheme of the universe: from the majestic regularity of its general mechanism down to the last details of its manifold and complex irregularities ; from the gigantic suns and fixed stars down to the least satellite or asteriod. Nor was such a result attained at once, nor without immense labour, but, like Kepler's law, conquered step by step, at intervals extending over a life-long period. Here the lecturer gave a brief outline of the train of reasoning and of the experimental proofs resorted to by the great English philosopher; as also of the main features common to all the planets, in their connection with Newton's grand principle.

THE LAST number of the *Bandhub* like its predecessors is one of varied interest and we notice that the editor is earnest in his endeavors to increase the usefulness of the periodical. But the opening articles in this as well as in the previous number we cannot help saying are Carlylism run mad.

BABU HURRYMOHUN SANYAL'S History of Darjeeling in Bengali is a very useful publication. We are glad to notice that the writer, an overseer in the Public Works Department, has made such a good

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use of his leisure during six years' stay in the district. It is not a translation but an original work, and there is evidence in every page of the writer's industry and intelligence. As Darjeeling is now within hail it will be a good guide to tourists.

WE TAKE the following from the London letter of the *Indian Herald*:

In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Stanley of Alderly will ask the Government to disallow, or at least to delay, till further inquiry, the carrying out next year of the order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal enjoining the substitution of the Nagri character for the Persian in the Courts of Justice in the Behar Provinces; whilst the Earl of Camperdown will call attention to a petition of the British Indian Association praying for inquiry into the system of administration in India since 1858, and also praying for certain reforms, and a representation of the Indian people in Councils of the Empire.

WE HAVE received a copy of the speeches of Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narain Mandlik, C. S. I. at the Town Corporation of Bombay against the grant from the Municipal Fund of a moiety of expenses of working the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay. The speeches were argumentative and practical.

OUR KRISHNAGGUR Correspondent writes:

Since my last Babu Nuffurchunder Pal Chowdry has asked the Magistrate Mr. Taylor to put down the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal C. I. E. Babu Shyamacharn Sircar, late interpreter of the High Court, Babu Prosunno Coomar Bose, M A.B.L, Pleader Judge's Court, Babu Judunath Roy Bahadur, Zemindar, and the Magistrate himself as the donor's nominees as for the Krishnaghur Water Supply Committee. Some of the local members have expressed a desire to have the noble donor himself on the committee. In the same letter in which the above nominations were made the Babu informed the Magistrate of having placed Rs. 88,000 in the local treasury as the first instalment of his donation, Rs. 12,000 more will be paid as soon as the Committee is formed, and the balance of two lacs by two instalments in four years. The donor we are informed has proposed certain conditions to be attached to the gift which will be submitted to Government for consideration with the Committee's report. Should the above-named two Calcutta gentlemen decline to act on the Committee they will be replaced by two local notables, Babu Omesh Chunder Dutt, Professor Krishnaghur College, and Babu Mirtunjoy Roy, Pleader.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* has a capital cartoon of Financial Tiger-hunting recommended to the Viceroy. Our contemporary has a shot at us by heaping upon our devoted head all his Billinsgate for the unpardonable offence we committed by giving our humble opinion on the honor of Knighthood lately conferred upon Sir Louis Jackson in a paragraph, which our P. D. had given as a commentary on Sir Louis's letter of contradiction instead of an independent para as intended by us. As regards the contradictions we have noticed them separately in another article from which the writer will see that slandering is not our vocation. Of course we cannot deny that the greater the truth, the greater the libel. The *Charivari* admits that he "is no great admirer of Sir Louis Jackson," but because we felt it our duty to emphasize our want of admiration, if we may so express ourselves, our licensed reviler calls us no end of names. We will only say, rest, rest, thou perturbed spirit! read our reply in another column and then answer whether the facts we gave were really unfounded!

THE BOMBAY REVIEW quotes the following from a provincial paper of England: "If we may trust the statements made in one of the Society papers, it is by no means an uncommon thing for ladies of rank and degree to *steal* each other's clothes, at evening parties. If, for instance, one lady has a pearl embroidered cloak which another envies, the latter takes the opportunity of leaving the place first, demands and receives the cloak from the attendant, and levants with it. From recent glimpses we have lately had into the morals of "Society," it is not surprising to hear that a good many of its members add to gambling, drinking, swearing, and other trifling delinquencies that of habitual and systematic thievery." This is a new phase of woman's rights under the progressive civilization of the nineteenth century.

THERE WERE 185 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 4th September, of which four died from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 59 from fevers, 13 from bowel-complaints, 3 from accidents and suicide, 17 from pthisis and asthma, 29 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born, 37 died between the ages of 15 days and under and one year old, and 23 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards old. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 6.

WE HAVE to aeknowlege with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for 1879. 2. Twelfth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, for 1879. By Surgeon-Major J. M. Coates. 3. Review of the Maritime Trade of British India with foreign countries for 1879-80. 4. The Civil Justice Report of British Burmah for 1879. 5. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for July 1880 and the four months, 1st April to 30th July 1880. 6. Why I left the British Army—a letter to the Duke of Cambridge. By H. J. Stannus, late Lieutenant-General. 7. Paper on Lieutenant-General Stannus C. B. and the Horse-Guards reprinted from Colburn's United Service Magazine. 8. Speech at the Bombay Town Council opposing the grant of a Moiety of Expenses of working the Contagious Disease's Act in Bombay. By Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I. 9. General Braybrooke and the Army and Navy Co-operative Society,—a paper reprinted from Colburn's United Service Magazine. 10. Report of the General Family Pension Fund for 1879. 11. A Transliterated List of selected Bengali words in Roman character. 12. The Law Review for August 1880. 13. Messrs. Dickenson and Co.'s Monthly Price List of Printing Paper, Cards &c. for September, 1880. 14. The Saddarshanna Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1880. 15. A Treatise on Plane Trigonometry in Bengali. By the late Babu Bholanath Mozoomdar, edited by his son Beharilal Mozoomdar. 16. An account of the Examination of the Students in Ayurveda instituted by the Ambustha Sunmiloni Sobha for the B. E. year 1286-87. 17. Pandu Bungsa, Part I. in Sanskrit. By Jodunath Kavibhoosun. 18. Bharut Kossa or Encyclopædia Indica, Part I. edited by Rajkisto Roy and Surrut Chunder Deva.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London September 4th.—In the House of Commons last night, Lord Hartington dissented from the terms of Mr. Parnell's resolution of remonstrance to the Lords, when the latter moved that the Irish Registration of Voters Bill be tacked on to the appropriation Act. Mr. Foster opposed the motion and blamed the Lords for the course they had taken. He further said that if they persisted in such proceedings it would in time become necessary to amend the constitution of the House of Lords. There was great excitement in the House, and the motion was negatived by 58 against 23.

4th.—The vote for the Irish Constabulary has been passed. Mr. Parnell has promised to use his influence for the prevention of outrages in Ireland.

5th.—In the House of Commons the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said he admitted that General Burrows' defeat was discreditable, and the country was determined to know who was to be held responsible for it.

6th.—In the House of Commons on Saturday, a debate took place relating to Turkey, when the Premier made a statement, in which he said that unless the Porte discharges the duties of a Government towards its subject races tolerably, Turkish integrity and independence must learn to shift for themselves.

7th.—The Ship *Stathmore*, Captain Heinsworth, from Masulipatam for London, has been abandoned off the Cape. All lives were saved.

8th.—In the House of Commons yesterday, tho Under-Secretary for Foreign affairs, in reply to a question, said, that the Governor of Bagdad had despatched troops against the Arab tribes, which recently attacked the British Steamer *Khalifeh* while navigating the Tigris.

9th.—In the three days' cricket match between the All England Club and the Australians, the English team, who went in first, scored 420 runs, of which Dr. Grace made 152 off his own bat. The Australians had to follow on their first innings, having scored only 149 runs, Murdoch carried out his but with the top score of 153 runs. All England won the match by five Wickets.

10th.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that a strong body of Turkoman horsemen attacked the Russians at Hudja Kulsi ann Bonchassan, and captured a large quantity of arms and stores.

Constantinople, September 6th.—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have informed the Porte that the fresh proposals submitted for the settlement of the Montenegrin question are unsatisfactory, and that the naval demonstration will take place.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

Practical Class in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., this afternoon at 5 P.M.

Lecture by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E. this evening, at 7½ P.M.
Subject: Polariscopes and the phenomena of Depolarisation.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 14th Inst., at 7½ P.M.
Subject: Electro Magnetism.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C. on Wednesday, the 15th Inst., at 5 P. M.
Subject: Bromine and Iodine.

Lecture by the Rev. Father A. de Peneranda, S. J., on Thursdy, the 16th Ins., at 7½ P.M.
Subject: The planet Jupiter.—Its coming Perihelion and opposition.

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 17th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Change of State produced in bodies by Heat.

Lecture by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F. I. C., on Saturday, the 18th Inst., at 3 P.M.
Subject: Chromium and Manganese.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1880.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT has been prorogued. The following is a telegraphic summary of the Queen's speech:

London September 7.—Parliament was prorogued to-day when the Queen's Speech, of which the following is a summary, was read by the Lord Chancellor:—

The failure of the Porte to execute its engagements has delayed the settlement of the question of the Montenegrin frontier. The Treaty of Berlin not having been executed in other important points, the Great Powers communicated to the Sultan their judgment thereon and considered the best means for the settlement of pending questions. They hoped to obtain their object by the action of the European concert, the signatories to the Treaty of Berlin pressing on the Porte with all the authority of their united action measures calculated to ensure tranquillity in the East.

Not unmindful of the considerations stated at the opening of Parliament which would guide the policy of Government on the north-western frontier of India, measures were taken to complete the military evacuation of Northern Afghanistan. Some progress had been made in the pacification and settlement of the country, when the resumption of hostilities under Ayub Khan necessitated further military operations in Southern Afghanistan. Prompt measures were taken by the Indian Government for the relief of Candahar, and conspicuous ability and energy on the part of the officers and troops employed were displayed in their execution, resulting in the brilliant victory of the gallant force under General Roberts. Her Majesty trusted that the war would now be terminated speedily and honorably.

Regret was expressed that hitherto it had been impossible to give precise information to Parliament on the general state of the Indian finance, owing to the recent miscarriage on presenting the accounts of the Afghan war expenses. These will be justly required before entering upon their practical consideration, but India may rest assured that the pledge will be redeemed possibly in a short period, and that England shall sustain a substantial portion of those expenses.

No advance has been made in effecting the confederation of the Southern African Colonies, but it is trusted that a moderate and conciliatory policy will allay the agitation in Basuto land.

Thankfulness is expressed for several weeks of fine weather which have secured a good harvest, and which is reasonably abundant in some parts. A further revival of trade is anticipated, and also increased revenue. Her Majesty dwells with especial pleasure upon the probable improvement in the condition of the people of Ireland.

There are two assuring declarations in this message for India, 1stly that Her Majesty trusted that the Affghan War would now be terminated speedily and honorably, and 2ndly that the pledge as regards the payment of the expenses of the Affghan War will be redeemed possibly in a short period, and that England shall sustain a substantial portion of those expenses. Nothing could be more gratifying than these two assurances. As regards the first our opinion is well known. We hold that our Government cannot do better than leave Affghansthan to her children. It is true that the moment our troops will be withdrawn there will be bloody disputes about the throne, but wars of succession have been the normal condition of Affghansthan. What is the history of that country? Ahmed Shah, who founded the Affghan monarchy as it now is, in 1747, made Kandahar his capital in winter and Kabul in the summer. His son Taimur, who succeeded him in 1773, transferred the capital entirely to Kabul. As regards the normal condition of disintegration it occurs in every case of a disputed succession, but it has ever been put an end to by the survival of the fittest, who again gathers together the dismembered branches of the monarchy. It was so at the death of Taimur in 1793, who left 23 sons to contest for supremacy, but Shah Zeman obtained the mastery and reunited Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat. At his death another contest among his brothers ensued, when a puppet was finally put up under the guidance of a vigorous *maire de palais*, the brother of Dost Mahomed, who was proceeding to reunite the monarchy, but was deposed, blinded, and finally murdered. On this occasion dismemberment again occurs, until another vigorous man, Dost Mahomed, gets possession of power, and he gradually reunites Affghanisthan under one rule, which he would have accomplished many years sooner but for our unfortunate selection of Shah Sujah, and ill-omened invasion of the country. Exactly the same events occurred at Dost Mahomed's death. Internecine war amongst his descendants and dismemberment of the monarchy, but Shir Ali

eventually comes to the front and dies possessed of nearly the same extent of territory that Ahmed Shah had ruled over more than a century before. So the strong, whoever he may be, will adjust the accounts with his countrymen to their mutual satisfaction. But we should keep ourselves aloof from this contest. On this point we entirely agree with a distinguished Indian statesman, who writes as follows :

If we are dragged into such a contest, it can only end in the annexation of the whole country and the immediate addition of fifteen to twenty thousand British troops to our Indian forces, for our recent information teaches us that our Native army cannot be relied upon for the occupation of Afghanistan.

If the above reasoning is at all sound, it would appear that Government has only one of two courses to pursue, either to withdraw at once from Afghanistan, or to prepare for all the contingencies which will accompany annexation of the province. Every day that we remain in the country increases the probability of the latter branch of the alternative being the only one left to us. Our presence in the north, and necessary chastisement of hostile gatherings, of course increases the national hostility against us, and makes it more difficult to make the country friendly and independent, or to leave it with dignity and security. The despatch of a force to Girishk in behalf of our nominee Shir Ali commits us, perhaps irrevocably, to a permanent interference in the settlement of Afghan affairs. On the other hand, it would appear that directly we exhibit our desire in behalf of any particular chief, Abdur Rahman for instance, he at once becomes stigmatized and unacceptable to his countrymen.

What then, under these difficult conditions, is the wisest course to pursue? and those who, like myself, regard the annexation of Afghanistan as one of the greatest evils that can befall our Indian Empire are undoubtedly called upon to offer a practical suggestion.

I submitted to Lord Cranbrook in January last a proposal which I admit was more practicable before the severance of Kandahar than it is now, but which I venture to think is still practicable. It was to this effect: that the Governor General should issue a proclamation stating his entire adhesion to the policy enunciated by Lord Salisbury in February 1876, which denounced all notions of conquest and annexation, and the desire also of the present Government to maintain a friendly and independent Afghanistan. The purposes for which the campaigns of 1877-78 and 1878-79 were commenced have been fully attained, and all that is requisite now for the maintenance of friendly relations between England and Afghanistan is the establishment of a firm rule in the latter country. This must be left to the Afghans themselves to establish, and in order to enable the Afghans to do so without foreign interference Her Majesty's forces will now retire to India; but whomsoever the Afghan nation recognizes the British Government will be prepared to support with arms, money, and counsel. The sole condition which British interests will require the Viceroy to impose upon the ruler of Afghanistan is that he shall conduct his relations with foreign States in accordance with the wishes of the British Government.

The time we submit has arrived for our Government to terminate the Affghan War honorably.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD HARTINGTON is justly congratulated on the Indian Financial Statement he submitted to the House of Commons. It was a lucid, frank, and bold statement. His Lordship stated that he was in a peculiar position—he was called upon to make a statement of accounts and estimates for which he was not responsible. As regards the general state of the Indian finances we are sorry to observe that his Lordship has accepted the *color de rosé* picture presented to him at the India Office. His Lordship is a cautious statesman; he has not yet had time to study carefully the subject of Indian finance, and it would have been well if he had not committed himself hastily in the matter. We will, however, take a future opportunity to discuss this part of his Budget-speech. We will come at once to those portions of the speech which are of immediate interest. Lord Hartington did not hold out much hope of economy. This is to be regretted. The necessity of economy was clearly demonstrated by Mr. Otway, particularly by Mr. Fawcett. His Lordship said, "if we are to look to any considerable extent of saving in expenditure, it must be effected by the agency of decentralization and by the increased employment of natives of India. I have no doubt that some progress has been made in that direction, and that more progress will be made. But the immediate economy effected will be but small, and the policy can only be brought into operation by degrees." But the greatest economy can be effected only by the reduction of the army charges, as to which his Lordship gave no certain sound. In fact he said that he had not yet read the report of the Indian Army Commission. We fear little will be done unless adequate pressure be put upon the Ministry, and we hope our friends in Parliament will unite for this purpose. Lord Hartington was outspoken about the Famine Insurance Fund. His Lordship said, "but while I give full recognition to the principle of a famine charge in years that are free from that calamity, and acknowledge that new taxes may be properly imposed for the purpose, yet if the promises and provisions made and the promise and engagements held out are not fulfilled, I must say that such a policy is open to grave objection." His argument against Sir John Strachey's defence of the misappropriation of the Famine Insurance Fund was simply unanswerable. Sir John had contended that but for the famine taxes the general revenues would have been far worse off. Lord Hartington said: "I admit that undoubtedly our financial position would have been worse if it had not been for the imposition of these taxes and the enforcement of this retrenchment. It is impossible to deny that. But it appears to me that the policy consists only in this recognition of the necessity of an annual surplus. It is, however, my duty to show that during the three years of the existence of this policy an annual surplus has not been obtained, but there has been an increased deficiency. The policy, therefore, has not been successful, but has completely failed." His Lordship should have added that the objection to the Famine Insurance Fund was that the money was taken under false pretences. It was the immorality of the transaction, which aggravated the offence of the Finance Minister. His Lordship added :

"The consequences has been that a great number of the natives of India have shown great dissatisfaction with the plan. They contend that the license tax ought to be removed, because the special object has not been attained for which it was imposed. It is not my duty to anticipate the course which will be taken next year in the Budget Estimates. But the Viceroy and the new Finance Minister are of opinion that the time has fully come for a full review of our financial position, and a new departure must be taken in Indian finance, both with reference to our liabilities generally and those which arise from the recurrence of famine. We must also make arrangements for the additional charge which arises in consequence of the present war. It is manifestly and obviously impossible for me, therefore, to say one word which would indicate an intention on the part of the Government to remit any branch of the revenue. With regard to the licence tax, its oppressive character is greatly diminished by its incidence having been raised from 100 to 500 rupees. It appears to me, as I have before said when attention has been called to that tax, that the original intention of the Indian Government ought to be maintained, and that the tax should be extended to official and professional incomes."

So next year the License tax will be extended to the official and professional classes. This is the outcome of the Affghan War! We now come to the Affghan war estimates. On this subject Lord Hartington was quite outspoken. We cannot resist the temptation of reproducing his remarks *in extenso* :

"It is said that, in consequence of the pressure occasioned by the war, the auditing of the military accounts fell into considerable arrear, and that at the close of the financial year 1879-80 more than the usual three months of military accounts were standing over waiting for audit. The result, however, appears to be that to the sum of £3 216,000 which appears in the regular estimates for the war charge of 1879-80 a further sum of 3½ millions has to be added as the charge actually incurred for war in that year. And, further, the estimate for the war expenditure for 1880-81 is admitted by the Government of India to have been under-estimated, having been framed on the basis of the audited accounts of 1878-79, and as far as they were known, of 1879 80, and not upon the basis of the actual expenditure as now known. If that is the basis that was taken it is an untrue, an unsatisfactory, and an untrustworthy estimate. (Hear, hear.) The Indian Government appear to have been content to frame their estimates upon any basis without making any inquiry as to the amount actually expended. As I have said, the accounts for the present year were framed upon an entirely wrong and insufficient basis, and the result has been that the cost of the war for the year has been greatly under-estimated.

Again :

I have already stated how this enormous error of £9,000,000 on an expenditure now estimated at £15,000,000 has occurred. It has occurred through taking audited accounts of a portion of the war period as a basis of the estimate. But the despatches from India to the Home Government give us some reason to believe that there existed a most trustworthy basis on which the estimate might have been framed had it occurred to anybody to make use of it. (Cheers.) Assuming that the Government of India was misled, as I do not think that they ought to have been, by the audited accounts for the previous periods of the war, there was every reason why they should have endeavoured to correct their basis by referring to the amount of the actual expenditure. Not until the conviction was forced upon them that their estimates were insufficient did it occur to anybody to examine the cause of actual disbursements from the balances at the military departments.

Further :

Sir J. Strachey may or may not be right in placing the defect on the military accounts in the forefront, and some responsibility may also belong to the subordinates for want of intelligence or negligence. I cannot, however, hold the members of the Indian Government free from responsibility in the matter. (Cheers) I cannot acquit them of negligence in having rested on what must necessarily have been an uncertain basis, when they had a trustworthy basis ready to their hands. (Cheers.) Above all, I cannot acquit them of something approaching blindness (hear, hear) in allowing themselves to suppose for one moment that operations of such magnitude, in such a country, protracted for such a length of time, could possibly have been concluded at the trifling cost of expenditure to the Indian Exchequer of something under £6,000 000. (Hear, hear.) We had then 60,000 men in the field, spread over a long line at a great distance from their base, and operating in a country which provided little of the necessary supplies and in which the difficulties of transport were enormous and a large expenditure was known to be going on in subsidizing the chiefs of tribes on the line of communication, or in the neighbourhood of our operations. It was impossible in these circumstances for any one to believe that the war could be brought to a conclusion for the trifling sum at which its cost was estimated. (Hear, hear) I am far from imputing any motives to those who were responsible for framing those estimates, I am certainly very far from imputing any political motives to them. In the first place, I believe that the character of all those engaged in framing those estimates is so high as altogether to preclude the possibility of suspicion in that respect. Even allowing myself to put aside that higher consideration for a moment and looking at the matter from a lower ground, I do not believe that any person would wilfully have been guilty of the gross folly of intentionally under-estimating the cost of the war for political purposes. I do not believe for a moment that Lord Lytton and those working with him foresaw the result of the last general election, or that they thought that it was necessary to put forward favourable estimates of the cost of the Afghanistan war for the purpose of turning the elections. Had they done so, they must have known that a deception of that magnitude could not long have been concealed, and that, on coming to light, it must have seriously damaged their Government during the remainder of their term of power. (Hear, hear.) But while disclaiming any intention to make a charge of that kind against the members of the late Government, I cannot help saying that it does appear to me that there has been from the very commencement of this war a determination, which was reckless if it was not deliberate, to underrate its magnitude and its importance. It is not alone in pecuniary provision that no adequate preparation has been made; no adequate reserves have been provided either for the British or for the Native forces in the field. (Cheers.) The whole thing was to have been an easy business. In the first place, the Ameer was to have received our Resident without difficulty. On his refusing to receive him the whole dispute was to be settled without difficulty by the Treaty of Gandamak. Major Cavagnari's murder was to be easily avenged, and the troops would have no difficulty in speedily returning to India. At the very time when these sanguine estimates were announced, General Stewart had been ordered to march from Candahar to Cabul, and the force at Candahar was replaced by the Bombay troops. It was then fondly hoped that the war would be over by the end of this summer, and that the troops would be able to return to India. I do not think that the members of the Supreme Government in India would wish to hold themselves free from responsibility in this matter. Lord Lytton, not on this account, but in consequence of the general divergence of his views with regard to India from those of the present Government, has resigned, and his example has been followed by Sir J. Strachey and Sir Edwin Johnson. The latter has undoubtedly taken upon himself an undue share of the responsibility which attaches to those concerned in preparing the estimates; but the Viceroy having intimated to him that the Government felt that some censure should be passed upon him he resigned.

Lord Hartington spoke in an admirable spirit. He was frank and bold, but exceedingly moderate and perfectly straightforward and honorable. His Lordship thus disposed of Sir John Strachey's arguments against the payment of the Affghan war expenses from the imperial exchequer of England :

I stated on a previous occasion that in the existing uncertainty as to the cost of the war it is not possible to decide what the amount of the substantial contribution to its cost should be. Nor if the proper amount could be ascertained would it be desirable to make any announcement on the subject until the new Viceroy and the new Finance Minister have had time to consider fully in what form and manner the relief we propose to give to the finances of India should be given. And it would obviously be undesirable, until we are able to make a definite announcement, to give any intimation as to the exact amount or the exact form in which that contribution should be made. But although I cannot announce the form or the amount of the contribution in respect of this war, I think I may be allowed to say one or two words upon the policy of granting any aid to the Indian revenue. Sir J. Strachey, in the financial statement which he made in February last, said the acceptance by England of financial responsibility with regard to India would signify to India the loss of control over her own affairs, and the substitution of ignorance for knowledge in her government. Well, I should be very much disposed to agree with Sir J. Strachey if I thought that assistance from Great Britain could only be purchased at the price of additional interference by the British Government in the internal administration of India. I think only extreme financial necessity could justify such a step, and I do not think such necessity exists now. Help given by the Imperial Government to India, as far as it ought to be given, should be unconditional, and not as a matter of charity, but simply as a matter of justice. (Hear, hear.) Does the war in Afghanistan fall into the category of necessary for India or not? Well Sir J. Strachey and Lord Lytton held the opinion that it was necessary for India. We hold that this war cannot be said to have been entered into for the sole benefit of India, but was entered into in furtherance of Imperial policy. (Hear.) This policy was initiated by the Government at home, in opposition to the opinion and advice of those who were responsible at the time for the Indian government. (Hear, hear,) It was persisted in by the Government, and the Government was supported by Parlia-

ment. The consequences of that policy, whatever may be thought of it in other respects, I am not going to enter into. It seems to be not a matter of charity but a matter of justice that the British Government and the British Parliament, and the British nation, which supported the Government in pressing this policy, should be held responsible and should bear some share of the cost of that policy. (Hear.)

Again :

I do not doubt for a moment the ability of India to defend herself in time to come as she has done in time past against any danger, internal or external, with which she may be threatened. But I think she ought not to be called upon, to do more than provide for her own expenditure. (Hear, hear.) If India is to be called upon to take part in great schemes of Imperial policy (hear, hear), on the merits of which I will not now express any opinion, if she is to be called upon to take part in those schemes. I think that Parliament and the country ought distinctly to understand that whatever assistance India may render us in men or in material resources, it is on this country, sooner or later, that the financial burden will have to fall (cheers), and that India cannot be and ought not to be expected to pay the cost of that Imperial policy.

Nobly said. India claims the payment of the Affghan war expenses by England not as a charity but as an act of justice, and because the British Indian Association had put forth that claim, they were wantonly insulted by the late Viceroy. We hope Sir John Strachey will now hide his diminished head. The utterances of Lord Hartington we have quoted above are most assuring to the people of India, who will always cherish in grateful remembrance the honest recognition by the Liberal Government of the imperial obligation of England in the Affghan War. We feel convinced that the Liberals will gradually redeem their pledges of the reform of the Indian policy ; our countrymen should not be impatient but give them a fair trial.

We will notice the debate on the Budget in our next.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

VIII.

IN our last we discussed the rights of several classes of ryots in Bengal. The greatest uncertainty and misunderstanding have undoubtedly prevailed regarding the rights of khoodkasht ryots. Sir Frederic Halliday, in commenting on the Rent Bill of 1859, remarked, "*perhaps* the opportunity should be taken to define *what has always needed definition*, namely, the terms *khoodkasht* and *kudeemee ryots* ;" Mr. Sconce, then a Judge of the Sudder Court, wrote : " Is there any distinction between the word *resident* and the word *hereditary*, and if there be a distinction, to what does it amount ?" He thus answered the question himself—" he *supposes* the word *resident* imports *permanent residence* and the latter *hereditary occupancy*, and that both are the equivalents of khoodkasht and kudeemee ryot." In other words the terms *khoodkasht* and *kudeemee* mean one and the same thing, but the Legislature did not clear up the obscurity. It simply laid down the arbitrary rule of twelve years' occupancy. Referring to Mr. Mackenzie's minute on the subject Dr. Field pertinently remarks : " With reference to Mr. Mackenzie's proposal (paragraph 6 of his Note) to reduce the period of prescription necessary to entitle to protection from twelve to three years, I entertain grave doubts as to its policy and expediency. The experience of the past is strong to show that, if for the classification of ryots in the existing law a new classification be now substituted, the result will be a fresh crop of litigation—a fresh period of disturbed and uncertain ideas as to rights. *Khoodkasht ryots* were the only ryots privileged and protected up to the passing of Act X of 1859. Two elements went to make up a *khoodkasht* : (1) residence in the village ; (2) occupation of land forming part of the village. Act X dispensed with the former, and settled the unsettled ideas as to the latter by fixing a twelve-year period of prescription. It is not said in the interest of the ryots that—(1) this change in the law has prejudiced them as a body ; (2) that we ought to restore the law to the *status in quo ante* Act X. Before we can fairly estimate the value of these two allegations, we must have a definite idea as to what was the state of the law before Act X was passed. This law was, I am afraid, not very definite, and it is therefore difficult to have a definite idea about it. "It has been said that any period of residence, however short, and any occupation of land, however brief, were sufficient to create a *khoodkasht*, and that there is no doubt about this. To show that there is very considerable doubt, it is unnecessary to multiply authorities. The matter was very fully discussed and inquired into in the judgments in the Great Rent Case, from which I shall quote two opinions." He then quotes Mr. Justice Campbell and Mr. Justice Steer. Mr. Justice Campbell remarked : " There was doubt as to the mode or prescription by which a *khoodkasht* or occupancy tenure was acquired, and which tenures were of this character. It was not certain whether mere settlement in the village on the ordinary terms, without limitation of tenure, gave such a right, or what length of prescription established that right. The various Sale Laws have also introduced a large element of confusion ; different estates being variously affected according to the date of sale. And, what is perhaps most important of all, owing to the absence of public records in Bengal, the perishable nature of private evidence, and the discredit attaching to private documents and oral evidence in this country, it was very difficult to prove whether a ryot's holding was really ancient, or what was the date of its creation. The oldest holdings were imperilled by the absence of reliable proof." This implies that a *khoodkasht* ryot could not be a tenant of yesterday, and if this point be conceded, then the argument that all resident ryots, whatever the period of their occupancy, are *khoodkast* ryots, necessarily falls through. Mr. Justice Steer was much more emphatic. He wrote : " While no doubt exists as to the right of those ryots who, from generation to generation, have cultivated the lands of the village in which they reside for a period antecedent to the Permanent Settlement, and who without any doubt are entitled to be called and classed with *khoodkasht* ryots, the greatest doubt exists as to whether any other class or description of ryots are entitled to be called *khoodkasht* ryots. If any ryot, whose tenure came into existence since the Permanent Settlement, can by any means be called a *khoodkasht* ryot at all, it certainly is not the ryot who simply lives in the village and cultivates the land of the village. To be a *khoodkasht* ryot at all implies that the ryot must not only be a cultivator of lands belonging to the village in which he resides, but he must be an hereditary husbandman. A *khoodkasht* right is not acquired in a day, but is transmitted ; and it has never, so far as my knowledge extends, been laid down what exact length of holding gives a title to a tenant to consider himself a *khoodkasht* ryot." Dr. Field next quotes Mr. Justice Trevor, who had taken a wide view of the position of the *khoodkasht* ryot. " *Khoodkasht* ryots," says Mr. Justice Trevor, " are simply cultivators of the lands of their own village, who, after being once admitted into the village, have a right of occupancy so long as they pay the customary rents, and therefore a tendency to become hereditary, and with an interest in the produce of the soil over and above the mere wages of labour and the profits of stock ; in other words, above the cost of production." But he goes on and says : " But when Regulation XI of 1822 was passed, the use in section 32 of that law of the terms *khoodkast kadeemee* ryot, or resident and hereditary ryot with a prescriptive right of occupancy, to designate the cultivator, who would not be liable to eviction, on a sale for arrears of revenue, gave rise to the doctrine that *khoodkasht* ryots who had their origin subsequent to the settlement were liable to eviction, though if not evicted, they under section 33, could only be called upon to pay rents determined according to the law and usage of the country ; and also *that the possession of all ryots whose title commenced subsequent to the settlement was simply a permissive one*, that is, one retained with the consent of the landlord. Again, by Act XII of 1841 and Act I of 1845 (which repealed the former), a purchaser acquired his estate free of all encumbrances which had been imposed on it after the time of the settlement, and he was entitled, after notice given under section 10 of Regulation V of 1812, to enhance at discretion—anything in the Regulations to the contrary notwithstanding—the rents of all under-tenures in the said estate, and to eject all under-tenants with certain exceptions. amongst which are *khoodkast kadeemee*, but not simple *khoodkast*, ryots. It follows that these laws distinctly gave the purchaser the power to eject a *khoodkasht* ryot whose tenure was created after the Permanent Settlement, and, if not ejected, they are liable to be assessed at the discretion of the landlord." Let us now turn to the opinion of the authors of the Permanent Settlement. Mr. Shore, (afterwards Lord Teignmouth) wrote : " It is understood that the ryots by *long occupancy* acquire a right of possession in the soil, and are not subject to be removed."..... " To require that the pottahs should be given for a definite time, as proposed by some of the Collectors, would diminish the force of that prescription which has established a right of occupancy in favor of the ryots."..... " On the whole, therefore, I do not think ryots can claim any right of alienating the lands rented by them by sale or other mode of transfer, nor any right of holding them at a fixed rent except in the particular instances of *khoodkasht* ryots, who *from prescription*, have a privilege of keeping possession as long as they pay the rent stipulated for by them." Mr. Shore expressed a strong opinion that no perpetual right of possession, on condition of paying a fixed rent, should be conferred on those ryots who had not *then* a declared or prescriptive title to such. Practically this opinion was embodied in Regulation XI of 1822.

The intention of the Legislature, says Dr. Field, may be inferred from Act XII of 1841, section 27 which speaks of " *khoodkasht* or *kadeemee* ryots having rights of occupancy at fixed rents or at rents assessable according to fixed rules under the Regulations in force." So section 16 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1862 speaks of *khoodkasht* ryots, or resident and hereditary cultivators. Dr. Field after quoting the above remarks says :

" I think the above will show that very great doubt and difference of opinion have prevailed amongst the highest authorities as to the mode in which *khudkasht* ryots were created in more modern days—that the law on this point before Act X was most uncertain—and that the task of attempting to restore that law is now almost an impossible one. The village Community, if it ever existed in Lower Bengal, has long been broken up, and the definition of a " village" would raise insuperable difficulties. Doubtless this was felt by the framers of Act X of 1859, and influenced them to abandon the element " residence in the village." The effect of this was to extend privilege and protection to the *pyekashts* ; and the selection of twelve years, as the necessary period of prescription for occupancy, did not of itself cut down the rights of any *khudkashts* ; but, although Act X did not expressly interfere with any customs not clashing with its provisions, people came to consider this Act to be a complete Code, and litigants in consequence made no effort to give evidence of customs. This, and not any inability to prove continued occupancy for twelve years (as supposed by Mr. Mackenzie in paragraph 4 of his Note) I believe to be the measure of the mischief done by Act X. Our new Bill proposes to save such customs expressly ; and, this being so, the classification of Act X can no longer be said to cut down the rights and benefits of the ryots as a body. This classification has now been established for twenty years. Change—especially change in the boundaries of established rights—is not advisable ; and in the above view of the whole matter, the substitution of a fresh classification of rights is to my mind now inexpedient. That any considerable number of the cultivating class will be benefited by such a change, has not been argued, and would, I think, be very difficult if not impossible to prove. The small portion, in whose interest the change is proposed, have not asked for it, nor have mofussil officers or other persons asked it on their behalf ; and I am afraid that the benefit intended for the ryots as a class will be more than neutralized by the disturbance of ideas and by the litigation that will inevitably ensue—by the unwillingness of the zemindars to accept what they will regard as a further encroachment on their rights—and by the lessened estimation and diminished actual value that will necessarily attach to a right of occupancy, when any squatter can acquire it in the short space of three years."

And yet the Draft Bill contains the following provision on the subject :

A ryot who for a continuous period of three or more but less than twelve years has as a tenant held, or has as a tenant occupied and cultivated land other than *khamar*, *nijjote*, or sir land let on lease for a term or year by year, shall, if evicted from such land on any of the grounds mentioned in Section 26, or if he relinquishes it under Clause (*b*) of Section 27, be entitled to receive compensation for any improvements which he may have made on such land, at any time while he held or occupied it as aforesaid.

Explanation.—The term "improvements" in this Section means works by which the cultivation of land has been lastingly facilitated, or the productive powers of land have been lastingly increased, and includes—

(*a*) the erection of a dwelling-house and office suitable for the habitation of a cultivating ryot;

(*b*) the making of tanks, wells, and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water for agricultural purposes;

(*c*) works for the drainage of land, or for protection of land from floods or from erosion or other damage by water;

(*d*) the reclaiming, clearing or enclosing of land for agricultural purposes;

(*e*) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or alterations therein, or additions thereto;

(*f*) the planting of fruit trees.

This is what we call confiscation of rights. Mere tenants-at-will are raised to the rank of privileged ryots, and the landlord is to be compelled to give compensation for disturbance of such ryots. Thus the Rent Commission propose to carry out in India what the British Parliament has rejected in respect of the Irish tenants.

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF BRITISH INDIA.

MR. J. DACOSTA has done yeoman's service to the cause of India reform by publishing a pamphlet under the above title, elucidating the questions set forth in the recent petition of the British Indian Association to Parliament. "My object in the accompanying pages," he writes, "has been to present the principal features of the petition in a concise form, and to offer such explanations on the subjects reviewed in it, as seemed to me likely to assist in the formation of a correct judgment regarding them." Mr. Dacosta thus begins:—"The Petition of the British Indian Association of Calcutta states that, in the time of the East India Company, the periodical renewal of the Company's Charter afforded opportunities for inquiring into the condition of the people and the effects of the measures and laws which had, from time to time, been carried out and enacted; that the evidence thus collected by the Parliamentary Committees of 1813, 1833, and 1853 offered valuable suggestions and resulted in improved administration; that no comprehensive inquiry has been held since 1858, when the Government of India was transferred to the Crown; that important changes have meanwhile been introduced for the better admininstration of the country and the good of the people, which have in many instances been attended with contrary results; and that the tendencies and effects of the recent policy of administration pursued in India have, by constant changes in law and interference with vested rights and interests, unsettled the minds of the people and evoked dissatisfaction and discontent throughout the length and breadth of the land." The Association prays for a Commission of Enquiry and Mr. Dacosta thus formulates the subjects of enquiry:

I. The non-official members of the Legislative Councils to be elected by the people, and the deliberations of the Councils to be extended to financial matters.

II. The expenses of the Affghan war to be borne by England and India in fair proportions.

III. The establishment of improved intermediate Courts of Appeal, and a revision of the new Criminal Procedure Code.

IV. The removal of the obstacles which prevent natives from entering the Civil Service on the terms of the Charter of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation of 1858.

V. The repeal of the Vernacular Press and the Arms Acts.

VI. Permanent fixity of the land tax in those provinces where such fixity does not at present exist.

Under each head Mr. Dacosta adduces arguments and facts in elucidation and support of the prayer of the petitioners. We have not space to notice the contents of the pamphlet in detail, but we will take a cursory glance at it. Under the head of improved intermediate courts of appeal Mr. Dacosta remarks: "It is also suggested that the Court fees, which are levied in the shape of a stamp duty, might with advantage be reduced, as they are at present excessively heavy, and virtually amount to a tax upon justice, seeing that, after defraying the necessary expenses of the judicial establishments, their proceeds leave a surplus, which is carried to the general revenues of the State. This suggestion is confirmed in a remarkable manner by the following passage in the Report of the *Deccan Ryots Commission*:—"There is another cause which requires mention as tending to make the action of the Courts oppressive, namely, the high costs of suits . . . So long as these costs do not exceed the actual cost of litigation, the charge is fair. But the income from the 88 subordinate Courts last year was Rs. 1,689,744, while the expenditure on the Courts was only Rs. 690,717. These Courts thus yielded a net revenue of nearly Rs. 1,000,000. . . . The object of Courts is not to yield revenue; and it is plainly proper that any surplus that may be derived from them should be devoted to improving the administration of justice in them, and not to any other object. There appears reason to think that some of the miscellaneous Court charges are unduly burdensome." Referring to the new Criminal Procedure Code Mr. Dacosta says:—"The evil from the new clauses, has been greatly aggravated by the indiscriminate and reckless manner in which the Executive in India have availed themselves of legislation so exceptional and partial in its nature. For instance, in a murder case tried last year by the Sessions Court of Backergunge, when the accused were all acquitted, the Government first appealed against that acquittal, and then *on the day of hearing*, finding the evidence deficient, it announced its wish not to proceed with the prosecution of one of the accused *because he was not the principal offender*. The appeal against the alleged principal offender was heard in the High Court of Calcutta in May last year, when the following judgment was delivered:—"This is an appeal against an order for acquittal. The Sessions judge and the assessors who had the witnesses before them and observed their demeanour have rejected the evidence adduced by the prosecution as unworthy of credit. In appeal we are asked to set aside this concurrent opinion of the judge and assessors, and accept the evidence as reliable. Under these circumstances it appears to us that the evidence must be unexceptionally good to warrant us to act upon it. We have carefully considered that evidence and the argument of the learned counsel who appeared before us in support of appeal. . . . We dismiss the appeal because the evidence is not so clear and convincing as would justify us in appeal to come to a different conclusion from that of the judge and the assessors." Again:—"The following passage in a judgment of the Sessions Court of Chittore, in a case of alleged extortion tried in November, 1878, will show how deficient the magistrates in India sometimes are in the most elementary notions of judicial impartiality, and similar cases of which reports are published are by no means unfrequent, although they form but a small proportion of the cases which actually occur, the larger number remaining uninvestigated by superior authority under the summary power clauses in the new code. The Judge of Chittore, said:—'It appears to me that Mr. Cox by his proceedings has gone perilously near the commission of an offence unden Section 330. That the information of the payment was in the first instance extorted from the weavers under the influence of fear was freely admitted by Mr. Cox, and having been so extorted, I am of opinion that very little reliance can be placed on their subsequent evidence. Mr. Cox's explanation is that without those stringent measures he could not obtain the truth. He admits that he had from the first made up his mind that the truth was that the accused were guilty, and he was not satisfied with repeated denials of payment. He wanted the truth, that is, he wanted the men to say what he thought to be the truth; and until they said so, he did not record their statements. It never seemed to occur to Mr. Cox that information so elicited was worthless. The tendency of magistrates to abuse their powers and to act in an arbitrary manner is greatly encouraged by the clauses in the new code which exempt their decisions from appeal in a large proportion of the cases tried by them; and this tendency has been increased by the inaction or the extraordinary leniency of the Government in those instances in which the shortcomings of magistrates were exposed in judgments of the High Courts in their appellate jurisdiction." The chapters on land-tenures are very interesting and full of cogent arguments. We regret we have not space for a detailed notice of them. Mr. Dacosta thus concludes:

Enough has doubtless been said in the foregoing pages to show the great importance of the questions which are raised in the petition of the British Indian Association of Calcutta. Of the six points specified at the commencement of this Paper, four need little discussion under a Liberal administration, since the principles involved in them and their applicability to India have repeatedly been proclaimed by the leaders of the Liberal party; while the prayer for judicial reform and for the fulfilment of a pledge given in the Queen's proclamation on a most solemn occasion will doubtless enlist the sympathy of Conservatives and Liberals alike. The Press Act and the Arms Act were, it is true, passed under a Coservative Government; but to a large number of Conservatives they seemed to have been based upon an erroneous estimate of public opinion and feeling in India; and as Indian questions have hitherto as a rule been dealt with uninfluenced by party feelings, it is earnestly to be hoped that those upon whose decision the fate of India so greatly depends, will consider with impartiality the suggestions submitted in the memorial.

Opinions are likely to differ chiefly upon two points. Few perhaps. will deny the necessity or the expediency of granting popular representation to the people of India, as the principle of the measure was recognised twenty years ago by Parliament; but opinions differ as to the form and extension which should be given to such a measure. Difficulties in these respects however, are lessened by the extraordinary moderation which marks the request of the petitioners, and by their suggestion that those forms should be adopted which have already been tried with partial success and are susceptible of extension and improvement.

The fallacy that pervades the reasoning adopted by the opponents of the perpetual settlement will be apparent when that reasoning is applied to other lands and other settlements than those of Bengal. Since 1793 millions on millions of acres in Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Nava Scotia, Canada, and other vast territories, have fallen to the disposal of the British Crown. In dealing with them the Crown, or the local authorities empowered by the Crown, preferred the mode of selling for a capital sum to that of reserving the consideration money by the stipulation of a quit rent proportioned to the capital value at the time of the sale. Financially, however, the result would have been the same had a quit rent been agreed upon since such rent would have been necessarily the equivalent of the interest derivable from the capital sum. If, therefore, the whole increase in the rental in Bengal since the introduction of the permanent settlement, constituted a loss to the Government of India, as Mr. Caird asserts, the increase in the rental value of all the lands in the colonies, sold by the Crown during the same period, must likewise be taken as the measure of the losses sustained by the Crown upon the latter transactions. But has any economist or statesman ever represented these transactions in such a light? The above logical deduction from the principle adopted by Mr. Caird, leading as it does to an obvious absurdity might of itself suffice to expose the fallacy of his reasoning with regard to the permanent settlement of Bengal.

The great value of the settlement in question is now apparent, not only in the punctual realization of the land revenue but in the vast increase in the cultivated area of Bengal in the value of the products raised in that province and in the general prosperity of its inhabitants. In short, the effect of that settlement has been to change into a comparative garden what had literally been a howling wilderness filled with wild beasts in Lord Cornwalli's time. In the minutes drawn up by that large minded and far-seeing nobleman may be found a whole armoury of weapons in defence of the course which he pursued. In the settlement so made by him he conceived that he had laid the foundation of the people's prosperity and he knew that their prosperity was the surest guarantee of their loyalty and revenue towards the sovereign he so long, so well and so faithfully served. And events have shown that he was not mistaken; for in the prosperity of the people and in the loyalty to their rulers which they have always shown no part of India can rival Bengal. Such is the tree and such have been the fruits; and the Government would consult its own interests best by extending the system that has produced such results, and by not listening to the suggestions to its detriment which I have had to combat.

We have not space for more extracts. The pamphlet is well worth perusal. It would materi-

ally help members of Parliament, for whom it is specially intended, to understand the important questions raised in the petition of the British Indian Association. It has been extensi vely circulated among them. Unfortunately the Kandahar news has marred the effect of the petition for the present session.

SIR LOUIS JACKSON'S CONTRADICTION.

WE had barely time last week to publish Sir Louis Jackson's letter of contradiction. There were three statements in our original article, which the ex-Judge corrects, viz. 1st the suit of the Serampore Gossains against him, 2nd the purchase of the Rampore Boalia house from the Raja of Dighaputia, and 3rd his antagonism to the late Justice Dwarkanath Mitter. With regard to the first point Sir S. Louis Jackson writes:

It is said, 1st, that Mr. Jackson first came to public notice, though not to his credit as Joint-Magistrate in charge of Serampore, committed an illegality towards the Gossains of that town—was "hauled up" before the Supreme Court and made to pay damages.

This is a gross misrepresentation. Mr. Jackson committed no illegality whatever and was not called upon to pay any damages. He was under the necessity in the course of his duty to take steps for the enforcement of the Municipal Act, introduced into Serampore by order of the Government and resisted by the Gossains and other wealthy inhabitants, and the three actions brought against Mr. Jackson, which were defended by the Government, were really brought for the purpose of trying the legality of applying the Act to such a town as Serampore. Mr. Jackson consequently had no personal interest in the litigation.

We think it will be sufficient answer to give the judgment of the late Supreme Court in the Serampore Gossains' case. It runs as follows:

No. 68418.

Pleas at Fort William in Bengal before Sir Lawrence Peel, Kt. Chief Justice and his Companion Justices of our Sovereign Lady the Queen of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal of the second Term in the year of our Lord Christ, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven and in the Tenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and so forth.

Fort William in Bengal to wit. Gungapersad Gossain, and Gopeekrist Gossain the Plaintiffs in this action by William Thomas Denman and William Henry Abbott the younger their Attornies complain of Louis Stuart Jackson, the Defendant, in this action who is a British subject residing in the Province of Bengal and an Inhabitant of the Town of Calcutta and therefore a person subject to the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court of a Plea of Trespass. For that the Defendant heretofore to wit on the 15th day of March in the year of Christ One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven with force and arms &c. broke and entered a certain stable of the Plaintiff's situate and being at Serampore in the Province of Bengal and stayed and continued therein for a long space of time to wit for five days and then seized, took and drove away one horse one mare and one pony of the Plaintiff's then and there found and being of great value to wit of the value of Company's Rupees Two hundred and then converted and disposed thereof to his own use and other wrongs to the Plaintiffs the Defendant then did against the Peace of our Lady the Queen and to the damage of the Plaintiffs of Company's Rupees five hundred and hereupon they bring suit &c,

Plaintfield the 8th June 1880.

Plea of General Issue . . . And . now in this third Term in the same year that is to say the fifteenth day of June in the year afore said, the Defendant by Thomas Bruce Swinhoe his Attorney, comes and defends the wrong and injury when &c., and says that he is not guilty of the said Trespasses in the said Plaint above laid to his charge or of any part thereof and of this he puts himself upon the Court &c.,

Replication of Similiter. . . . And the Plaintiff as to the Plea of the Defendant by him above pleaded and whereof he hath put himself upon the Court doth the like.

And now in the said third Term in the same year that is to say the Twenty-ninth day of July in the year aforesaid at which day here come the parties aforesaid by thier Attorneys aforesaid and the Justices of the Court of the Lady the Queen here having heard the respective allegations of the said parties as justice doth require and having examined the truth thereof and duly considered the evidence produced on both sides say that the said Louis Stuart Jackson is guilty of the said Trespass in the said Plaint above laid to his charge in manner and form as the said Gungapersad Gossain and Gopeekrist Gossain have above complained against him and the said Justices adjudge the Damages of the said Gungapersad Gossain and Gopeekrist Gossain by the reason of the premises aforesaid over and above their costs and charges by them about their Suit in this behalf expended to Company's Rupees Fifty. Therefore it is considered that the said Gungapersad Gossain and Gopeekrist Gossain do recover against the said Louis Stuart Jackson the said Company's Rupees Fifty for their damages adjudged as aforesaid and the said Louis Stuart Jackson in mercy &c.,

Judgment signed, the 2nd day of August 1847. W. Theobald, Prothonotary. Let the Seal be affixed. (Sd.) M. O. Wells.

(A true copy) (Sd.) W. Theobald, Officiating Keeper of Records and Muniments.

We will ask the reader one question—whether after reading the judgment he is satisfied with Sir Louis Jackson's statement that "Mr. Jackson committed no illegality whatever, and was not called upon to pay any damages."

As for the purchase of the Rampore Boalia house we have had Sir Louis Jackson's version, which in common fairness we must accept till the contrary is proved. If the Raja of Dighaputia would be so good as to open his lips, the reader would know what *he* knows about the "history" of that business.

With regard to the last point Mr. Justice Jackson's antagonism to Mr. Justice Mitter, we gave the story as we had received it from Mr. Mitter himself. Sir Louis Jackson now gives a different version. As we cannot summon Mr. Justice Mitter from that "bourne from which no traveller returneth," we confess our inability to verify our statement on this point. One thing is, however, not denied by Sir Louis—it is this, there was an interval of time during which there was between him and Mr. Mitter "no intercourse other than official."

LETTERS ON THE RENT BILL.

I.

TRANSFERABILITY OF OCCUPANCY HOLDINGS AND TENURES.

Mr. Field in his Rent Digest has set forth and it may be conceded to his own satisfaction met some 14 arguments against the measure referred to at the top. Of these I propose to take up only one, No.6, to discuss at some length. The argument runs thus: "That it will be a serious injustice to landlords to confer upon rayats without consideration transferable and heritable interests in land which now fetch large prices by way of fine (salami) or otherwise inasmuch as a valuable source of income will be thus taken away." Before entering fully upon this point, I would also notice argument No. 13 and the way Mr. Field disposes of it. It is necessary to do so to understand Mr. Field's point of view. The argument runs thus: "That landlords will be compelled to take steps to prevent their rayats from acquiring a right of occupancy which will carry with it so many consequences."

Mr. Field meets the former argument (No. 6) by observing that "the holdings which may lapse (to the zamindar) through want of heirs or from which rayats may be ejected for non-payment of rent must be comparatively few," and concludes by saying that it "is not an argument which should be accepted without proof of the facts upon which it is based." I believe he wants facts to indicate how much the zamindar is likely to lose. It may not be easy to collect statistics to show the average number of bigas which would revert to the zamindar every year. But I undertake to give him an idea of the value of loss for every biga.

The answer to the other argument No. 13 is characteristic; It partakes, he says, of "the nature of a threat, and cannot therefore carry much weight. The great majority of the rayts have already acquired the right of occupancy: and in respect of those who have not, the Legislature is not likely to be much moved by the fear of that being done which it has permitted to be done and which "it could prevent from being done (undone?) by *a stroke of the pen*" whether the threat from the zamindar be imaginary or real the counter threat from Mr. Field is patent and significant.

How far this was consistent with Mr. Field's position or creditable to his good sense I will not stop to notice, but proceed at once upon my subject:

1. The question is whether the zamindar's right to evict his tenant and re-enter upon his land is a valuable one. In other words whether it concerns any right of the nature of personal liberty or only a right of property. I do not know if facts are necessary to decide this question. If it is the liberty of a subject, which is violated by eviction, no one would contend against the proposed legislation. But on the other-hand if it is a property-right, I think no civilized legislature would seek to extinguish or transfer it by "a stroke of the pen."

2. Legislation is governed by principles of justice, and if protection of property be not one of its objects, I do not know if it will deserve the name. Suppose there are powerful reasons for a legislature to raise funds: would it be justified in appropriating what was lodged in the Savings Banks or any other bank to which it had access? Occurrences of the kind are not unknown to history. But no one ever defended it on the ground of justice. When King Charles I appopriated the money placed for safe custody in the Tower of London, no one justified the act on the ground of his necessity or his alleged divine right. The suspension of specie-payment in England towards the beginning of the present century could never be followed in this country upon grounds of public necessity. A repudiation of the public debt in England would be very different from the same act in British India. The vital difference between the constitution of Government in the two countries would render here an act of spoliation what might be a laudable sacrifice in England. The justification of such a law as the late Irish Bill for compensation for disturbances lies not in the supremacy of the legislative power as some seem to think, but in the free constitution which presupposes a *voluntary consent* in all those who may have to suffer any loss from such measures. The proposed limitation of the property right of the Bengal zamindar would wear a quite different aspect if the zamindars and rayats could assemble together upon a basis of self-government to regulate their conflicting interests. But such not being the case, the defence of "a stroke of the pen" means only abuse of power and perversity of judgment.

3. The money value of what the zamindar will lose by the proposed changes in favor of the rayat depends upon what the former might obtain either in the shape of an annual income or in that of its capitalised value as denoted by a *Salami* for a regrant of the land reverting to the zamindar. The *Salami* alone is noticed by Mr. Field. And the other element has been ignored evidently upon the curious though very common supposition that the Act X of 1859 was intended to deprive the zamindar of some of his property-right. Sir Barnes Peacock construed the provision of law in question so as to exclude from its effects any interference with existent property rights, and to confine it only to the question of personal right involved in the act of eviction. And when the majority of the Judges of the High Court laid down a ruling of assessment different to that of Sir Barnes's, they proceeded upon quite a different ground, namely, that the zamindar never enjoyed a right to what is called the economic rent. And it is precisely upon the same ground—I do not say whether it is right or wrong—that the legislature now seeks to define the maximum rent demandable from an occupancy rayat. But no one has yet met Sir Barnes's argument as to the zamindar's rights in respect of unoccupied land. In fact this point appears to have been virtually conceded in favor of the zamindar from the circumstance that the Rent-law Commission with all their endeavours to extend the occupancy right according to their revolutionary ideas have not ventured to invade the zamindar's right to impose whatever rent he chooses in respect of tenants occupying for less than three years. If the zamindar may impose a rack-rent upon three-year-old tenants, *a fortiori* he has the right to impose such rent upon lands which may in any way revert to him. The zamindar even under the proposed changes may derive as rent 50 per cent of the gross proceeds in kind. And the rack-rent for a reverted land may be presumed to be some thing more. I assume it for discussion's sake at 9-16th of the produce or 56-¼ per cent. The same land however in the absence of the zamindar's reversionary right would fetch a money rent at the most equivalent to 25 per cent of the gross produce. Therefore the zamindar's right of re-entry is equivalent to 31-¼ per cent of the gross produce. That I think is sufficient to silence the objection that facts are not forthcoming to define the interests which the zamindar may lose by the proposed change. The legislature would give the zamindar 2 per cent on the rent as his salami for each registration. That is equal to ½ per-cent of the proceeds according to the proposed maximum. Consequently for every biga of which the transfer by an occupancy rayat has to be registered by the zamindar he loses 30¾ per cent of the gross annual produce. In other words for every year that the transfer holds the zamindar loses a sum of money equal to the maximum rent demandable from him and 5¾ per cent of the produce besides.

If this is not spoliation the public have been very foolish to charge the Government with the misappropriation of the Famine fund. That was nothing compared to this.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE RECENT orders of Government regarding the use of the Nagari letters in the courts of the Behar province, have proved a veritable apple of discord. The Government itself has been so far badly advised as to be led to confound the Nagari with the Kaithi—a well-formed character with a vulgar one. It is evident, however, that it means the Kaithi and not the Nagri, and this is a source of considerable vexation to those who long to see the Nagari, the archetype of all the vernacular characters, replace all illiterate vulgar corruptions. The Mahammadans of Behar are all put out, because their national character is about to be set aside. The court amlah, both

Hindu and Muslim, who have been all life through grinding the distorted Persian called Shekistah, feel grievously the necessity of taking up what is to them quite a new character. And now editors have fallen foul upon each other for various very recondite reasons. The Achilles of a Lucknow print, the other day, strengthened his position by saying that there were twelve different sets of characters for the Hindi, and no uniformity or advantage would be gained by taking up one of them for Behar. An Allahabad one thereupon challenged him to name the twelve. The glove, however, was thrown away, he of Lucknow knew nothing about it, but relied upon Dr. Hoernle's Grammar of the Eastern Hindi. Here, again, there is a hitch, the Missionary doctor who had acquired his knowledge of that vernacular through a Benares Pundit attached to Joynarain College, Benares, nowhere says that there are twelve sets of characters for the Hindi. He gives only three, the *Kaithi* current among the common people; the *Mahajani* and *Kothiwal*,—a crypto scheme like the cypher alphabet of English merchants —current only among bankers for writing money orders and secret correspondence, their account-books being kept in Kaithi; and the Nagari the parent of the other two. Putting aside for obvious reasons the crypto character from consideration, the Government had to deal with only two characters, and it would have greatly subserved the cause of progress, had it selected the Nagari instead of the Kaithi. Similarly there are two sets of character current in the Bombay Presidency, the Marhatti and the Guzerati—both the same characters in all essential points, but one has no top line or *matra* and the other appears with it, in the same way as the Kaithi without and the Nagri with a matra. By doing away with the topless letters one character the Nagari would be made common and current from Behar all over Northern India and everywhere in the Western Presidency. The blessing resulting from this measure would be incalculable; it would have effected the same change which the Roman letters have effected in Europe. But even as the narrow-minded prejudice of the Germans will not induce them to give up their antiquated monstrosity, so that of English officials will insist upon as many characters as there are provinces in the empire.

WE GIVE below an extract from a letter addressed to Babu Rajnarain Bose, President of Adi Brahma Sumaj, by Babu Nisikant Chuttopadhya, ex-professor of Indo-Aryan Languages in the University of St. Petersburgh. It is dated 16th July last:

"Professor Aufrecht said that he could not say that he was very highly contented with the Bengali Hindus. For one of them, a Pandit and even a Vidyasagara, has published two of his Sanscrit texts in Calcutta without his permission (which by-the-bye he would have very gladly given if asked) or even a single word of acknowledgment. One of the texts is the well-known dictionary *Halayndha*, the other I forget. I replied that probably he and the Pundit in question had published two texts of the same recension. He replied that this could not be, for the Calcutta Pundit had also the very same errors as his text *without however the amendments in German at the end of his publication.* In fact, he was quite positive in his assertion and repeatedly insisted on the bad faith of the Calcutta Pandit, and smilingly added that it would be easy for any common advocate to prove his case. The Pundit or the Vidyasagara as he is called, bears the name of Jivananda Vidyasagara. Would you kindly make some enquiries on the subject and let me know who this ocean of Vidya or truly of *Avidya* is? It is paying very ungratefully our German benefactors—this plagiarism of texts which they take such intense pains to go through and publish. We have certainly no idea of what it costs a German to know our language so well, to get rare maunscript to go through it with a patience and a perseverence which are inconceivable to us, bear the cost of publication which is probably twenty times as much and then not have even the consolation of receiving acknowledgements when others would make use of their works! Enough. If the accusation of Professor Aufrecht be true, then should this great ocean of Avidya (whence all *misery*—all creation, said Sankhya) be unlarved and the rights of the great European Orientalist justified once for all."

We hope the Pundit Jivananda will be able to rebut successfully the charge of misappropriation brought by Professor Aufrecht.

WE HAVE received several letters from Bankurah bitterly complaining of the inconvenience of the present judicial arrangements in that district. We give two letters below:

I.

Bankura seems to be doomed. Before 1879, the residents of thannas Raipur and Supur in Manbhooom and Sonamukhi, Katulpur and Indus in Burdwan thought that they would be greatly relieved if the said thannas were annexed to Bankura. The residents of the district of Bankura thought that if the district were increased in extent a Sessions Judge would always remain in the district and would not be taken away to Burdwan at intervals and that thereby the criminal appellants would have an opportunity to have their appeals tried speedily. The Government notification annexing those thannas to Bankura was therefore received with hearty rejoicings by the whole district. Poor souls they knew not what awaited them. A very few months after their Sessions Judge was taken away and the Sessions Judge of Burdwan was directed to go at intervals to hold sessions at Bankura. The old days have come back, and the Judge of Burdwan has now been made an itinerant Judge. The criminal appellants must either rot in jail or if they be men of substance they must move the Judge of Burdwan to have their appeals tried at Burdwan. So indirectly the Government is favouring the rich and bearing hard on the poor. The Bankura Sessions were held every alternate month, and the present month of September was the Bankura Sessions month, but as the Judge of Burdwan had no leisure to come to Bankura the sessions cases were not held in time, and to the serious inconvenience and misfortune of the accused the day following the Bijaya has been fixed for Sessions and which *bundbust* would deprive the accused of any assistance from the bar. Again most of the assessors are non-residents of the place and the Judge must pick up any one at hand to dispose of the cases soon. We again hear that if the Sessions be not held on the day following the Bijaya the Judge will not come to Bankura before next *Christmas*.

With regard to civil suits you are already aware that in a petty application for probate worth say Rs. 50 the party must go with his witnesses to Burdwan and thereby incur an amount of expense more than what he expects to gain; and these are the blessings of Sir Ashley Eden's administration! The people did not know that by the extension of the jurisdiction of the district there would be an increase of vexation, expense, harassment and trouble. We do not know what serious offence has been committed by the people that they should be deprived of every kind of legal assistance from the Government. They now feel as if they were stationed in an outlawed district.

II.

The Judgship having been abolished we are put to great difficulties. Criminal appeals are heard in Burdwan and before a man can come *out of jail on bail*, he has to pass at least a week in the oil mills in Bankura, while the Sessions Judge holds his Court at Burdwan; the additional Judge goes to Burdwan and is detained there at the will of the District Judge long after his return, so our district remains without any Judge for a long time. Grievances of all sorts occur, prayers for attachment of deposits, sales, return of documents and copies of decrees &c. become useless; poor people from Ambicanuggur and other places being far to the west of this station, cannot prosecute their cases in Burdwan, the journey being too long and expenses heavy. Thus you see that if the Additional Judge be not vested with powers of a Sessions Judge or if the Judgeship be not revived, it goes very hard with the people at large.

Why is the Government still hesitating to vest Babu Brojendrakumar Seal with Sessions powers? The grievances of the people of Bankura may be redressed to a certain extent, if as promised Babu Brojendrakumar Seal, be invested with Sessions powers, and if he be required to spend at least three-fourths of his time in Bankura. We see no reason why there should be hesitation in the matter.

IN REVIEWING the destruction of men and animals killed by wild animals and venomous snakes the Governor General in Council remarks:

The Governor-General in Council desires to take this opportunity of inviting attention to the provision* in the rules framed under the Arms Act whereby licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted without fee to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle, or crops. It is no part of the intention of the Arms Act to deprive persons of the means of protecting themselves and their cattle and crops from the attacks of wild animals, and his Excellency in Council trusts that the grant of licenses for this purpose will not be unduly restricted when there should be any reason to believe that they are really required.

It would be well if the local Governments would periodically publish a return shewing the number of licenses given each quarter under the head indicated above.

PRIVATE DAVEY, charged with murdering a native woman, whom he sought to violate, was tried by Mr. Justice Straight at Nainital. The Jury convicted the prisoner and returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Justice Straight then passed the sentence in the following terms:

Michæl Davey,—after a long and most patient trial at the hands of the jury they have found you guilty of the crime of culpable homicide, and have acquitted you of murder. I entirely approve of their verdict, though I am by no means sure that they might not, with the most perfect propriety, have convicted you of the more serious crime. You have every cause to be thankful that they have taken a merciful view of your case, and that you have thus escaped that extreme penalty of the law to which I should have had to condemn you had they pronounced you guilty of murder. I deeply regret to see a young man and a soldier like yourself, above all one of my own countrymen standing in the degraded and disgraceful position you are now. You have been convicted of a cruel, cowardly, unmanly crime against a weak, defenceless native woman, whom, when you found resist your satisfying your unbridled lust and passion on her person, you in your rage and fury struck and crushed her life out of her with a brutality that it is shocking to think an European could be guilty of. Let me tell you, and others like you, whether soldiers or civilians, who regard the infliction of violence upon natives with indifference, and think they may be ill treated with impunity, that when crimes of the kind of which you have been found guilty, are brought home to Europeans her Majesty's Judges will always inflict most severe punishment: you would not have dared to attempt such conduct as that which you exhibited towards this physically weak and comparatively diminutive woman Lali with one of your own countrywomen, and had you done so you would undoubtedly have had left upon you marks of the resistance that had been offered to your lust and violence. I see neither excuse nor extenuation of any kind for the act of which you were undoubtedly guilty. I would, if I could, take into consideration your age, but I do not feel myself justified in doing so, for the punishment upon you must be for the purpose of warning and example. Under all the circumstances I do not think I should be doing my duty were I to pass upon you a less sentence than penal servitude for the term of your natural life.

Mr. Justice Straight, the reader will observe, has echoed almost the very words of Mr. Justice White in sentencing Nairns, but what a howl was raised against the latter for speaking out his mind? Would we could say that the public have been equally satisfied with the verdict of the Jury in Baldwin's case as they have been with that in the case of Davey!

THE FOLLOWING interpellations took place in Parliament regarding Mr. O'Donnell's Behar pamphlet:

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been directed to a telegraphic summary of a speech by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in *The Times* of the 16th inst., in which a recent letter on the alleged abuses of land law administration in Behar was spoken of as the work of a "very inexperienced" officer; whether it was not the fact that the officer in question had spent several years of service in the districts referred to, and was the author of three volumes of reports on Behar in the official "Statistical Account of Bengal;" and whether he could inform the House that a thorough and searching investigation had been ordered into the land law administration of Behar.

The Marquis of Hartington said that his attention had been called to the telegraphic summary of a speech by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in *The Times* of the 16th inst. It would not be possible for a considerable time to receive a full report of that speech, and, therefore, he could not give the hon. member a full answer to-day. It was a fact that the officer referred to in that speech had spent several years of service in the districts alluded to, and it was also the fact that he had been employed in collecting materials for a statistical account of Bengal in the same capacity as other officers in the districts to which they were attached. He had already stated that the subject of land law administration of Behar had been undergoing a

thorough examination, and that a Bill was in course of preparation as the result of the report of the Commissioners appointed for that object. That Bill related to the recovery of rent in the presidency of Bengal, and embraced, he believed, the leading provisions referred to in the question.

APROPOS of the petition of the British Indian Association to Parliament for a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the administration of India Sir David Wedderburn made the following remarks in the debate on the Indian Budget:

Sir D. Wedderburn remarked that in former days, when the East India Company required to have its charter periodically renewed, it was the practice of the House to appoint a committee to investigate the state of Indian affairs before the grant of such a renewal. What the people of India now asked for was not an inquiry by a committee of that House, though they would rather have that than no inquiry at all, but they desired that a Commission might be sent out to India to ascertain on the spot the views and opinions of the natives. They were anxious to obtain some reform in the Legislative Council of India in the direction of introducing into that body the element of popular representation. They also complained that, as regarded the administration of justice, important changes had been made of late years which had acted prejudicially to the native community. Again, the natives of India held that a permanent settlement would be of the greatest advantage not only to the country but to the Government, and would enable a larger amount to be raised for the revenue. The petitioners also alluded to the great desirability of a more extensive employment of natives in the public service. He knew that a single Commission could not conveniently or satisfactorily inquire into so many very important subjects, but by inquiring into the most prominent of them much valuable information might be obtained. One of these might be the constitution of the civil courts which were now established throughout British India and the machinery of which was ruinously expensive to the suitors. Then, again, there was the central zing system which prevailed throughout the country, and that altogether without regard to the different conditions of the different districts; and there were the questions of revenue settlement and survey, into all of which inquiry might usefully be made. With respect to public works, he might mention that very expensive locks had been constructed on the canals which had never paid their cost, and the canals constructed had produced fever and barrenness of the soil by raising it. He knew himself that in the Punjab small canals had been made by the natives and were inexpensively maintained by the village communities, and in Ceylon the same excellent system prevailed. In that island there were not only representatives but village communities or Local Government Boards securing local independence and self-government, and its Civil Service, which was both honourable and efficient, was paid on a much smaller scale than was that of India; but was not the less valuable on that account. Again, in India immigration was constantly going on from our most fertile provinces into the adjoining native States. In the Nizam's district the area of cultivation had within ten years been extended 200 per cent., and the number of cultivators, who were principally occupancy tenants, had been doubled, while the assessment had been raised only 55 per cent., and that fact attracted the residents of our adjoining districts. In conclusion he would say that however alarming the financial condition of India might be, that condition was, he believed, by no means desperate. (Hear, hear) He was satisfied that if the noble lord was able for some years to devote his attention to the financial government of India he would soon be able to show occasional balances. His great difficulty would be to carry out the retrenchments which he considered necessary and desirable. It was always, of course, difficult to give effect to schemes of retrenchment where those who paid the taxes had no voice in their disposal and those who disposed of them were all-powerful; but with care and perseverance he had no doubt that great savings might be effected. What was feared by the people of India was not by any means the good intentions of the present Government, but that which the best intentions of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy would find it very difficult to deal with, those persons on the spot who had been reared and trained in a different school of finance. (Hear, hear.) What they apprehended was that many of those reforms which were practically promised by the present Government before they came into power would be slow of being carried into effect. He hoped, however, that the home Government would see their way to carrying out the pledges they had given to the people of India. No thorough inquiry into the administration of that Empire had taken place since its government came into the hands of the Crown. No doubt a Committee of the House of Commons sat for some years making an inquiry but it was interrupted by a dissolution of Parliament and never reported, and most of the witnesses examined before them were not natives—of whom very few were called—but European officials. He trusted therefore, that the suggestion for an inquiry into the subjects mentioned in the petitions to which he had referred would be favourably considered by Her Majesty's Government. (Hear hear)

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 11th September, 1880.

Our commercial report for the week ending this day, is more favourable than it has been for some time past, the tone of our export market has decidedly been better and a series of important transactions have taken place, but the import market for the leading staple piece-goods, which greatly depends for its well being on the prosperity of the Western and North Western Provinces, has owing to the late unfavourable news of the scarcity of rains been in a continued state of relaxation untill the middle of the week under review when it was only partially relieved by the local dealers, whose purchases for the approaching holidays just began. Although the transactions were confined to a limited extent, still it is hoped that they will improve as the Poojah draws nigh; the operations were chiefly in *Grey* Madapolams. Jaconets. Mulls and Dhooties—without any improvement in prices as the supplies on the way are very large.

Exports.—At the public sale of tea held on the 9th instant 6787 chests were offered and sold, the demand has been less brisk and prices somewhat easier except for fine quantities.

Jute.—Market continued active. Supplies and deliveries have well balanced each other, but reports of larger supplies on the way have affected prices which ranged from low to good 3-11@4-13.

Oil-seeds.—There has been a fair amount of business done in Linseeds. Rape and Poppy seeds at improved rates, wheat market inactive, prices tend downwards.

Rice.—Considerable amount of business done during the fortnight, about a lack of bags of 2 maunds each for all kinds found buyers at rates quoted below.

Table gross	... ...	3 @ 3-4
Mooghy	... ...	2-6 „ 21-0
Ballam	.. ...	2-4 „ 2-10
Raw	... ...	2-2 „ 2-6
Kheeara	.. ...	1-7 „ 1-15
Kajla	... ...	1-12 „ 1-13
Solooe	... ..	1 12 „ 2

MONETARY.

Money market continued easy, there has been no change in the rates of discount or interest at the Bank of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This market continued steady and prices at the close were firm at the rates of 96-4 for 4% and 104 at 105-4½%.

JOINT STOCK.

Jute and Press Shares were in good request.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Raja Greendhorchunder Roy, Bahadoor, Seorapooly	6	8	0
Saraj Buns Sahoy, Chuprah	5	0	0
Chairman District Road Cess Pubna	5	12	0
T. Pattabhiram Pillay, Esq., Trichinopoly	13	4	0
His Highness Moharaja of Vizianagram	20	0	0
Vice-Chairman District Road Cess committee Tipperah	7	0	0
N. M. Banerjee, Esq., Roghoonathpore	5	0	0
Bombay Fort Improvement Library	13	4	0
S. B. Thakur Esq. C. S. Koladji	13	4	0
Baboo Brojokant Roy, Furreedpore	20	0	0
„ Luckipersad. Rohini	3	5	0
„ Natavar Sircar. M. B. Indas	13	4	0
„ Khettermohun Panlit, Ajoodhya	3	6	0
„ Promothonath Sirkar, Joogersha	3	5	0
„ Gurudas Banerjee, Narcaldangh	13	4	0
„ Radhicanarain Ghose, Echapore	13	7	6
„ Kasabchunder Mittra, Koochiacole	8	0	0
„ Dumboro Dhur, Burkegti Gowhatty	5	0	0
„ Bolynarain Bora, Sylhet	13	4	0
„ Jogobundoo Goho, Dacca	10	0	0
„ Sreenath Chuckerbutty, Julpigoree	1	0	0
„ Sarutchunder Dass, chuttuck	13	4	0
„ Ramsoondar Gan, Mymensingh	10	0	0
„ Mohendranath Roy chowdry, Satkhira	13	4	0
„ Punaram Kakotee, Golaghat	20	0	0
„ Probodechunder Dutt Nattore	13	4	0
„ Woomachurn Kastagir Tipperah	13	4	0
„ Hurrishchunder Chuckerbutty, Chinsurah	3	0	0
„ Bepinbehary Dey Somastipore	10	0	0
„ Bhugwanchunder chuckerbutty, Rungpore	10	0	0
„ Monwar Das, Begoosarai	3	5	0
„ Rasbehary Chatterji, Jatrapore	10	0	0
„ Gopalchunder Chuckerbutty, Purwa	13	4	0
„ Ramrutton Mojoomdar, Bhaugulpore	13	4	0
„ Ashootosh Chatterji, commillah	20	0	0
„ Nagendranath Mookerji, Agra	6	10	0
„ Hurriram Pande, Almore	2	4	0
„ Gopalchunder Mookerjee, Purulia	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*September* 8, 1880.

GENERAL.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, has granted Major N. Lowis, Deputy Commissioner, an extension of leave for four months on private affairs.

Mr. E. J. Braton, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore during the absence on leave, of Mr. E. G. Glazier, or until further orders.

Moulvi Abdul Ghuffoor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is transferred to the district of Hooghly.

Baboo Rutton Lal Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. R. H. Anderson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kooshtea, Nuddea, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th instant.

Moulvi Dullilluddin Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is appointed to have charge of the Kooahtea division of the Nuddea district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. H. Anderson, or until further orders.

BabooSarat Chundar Das, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the 15th March last, *vice* Moonshi Rahman.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. F. W. J. Rees, C. S. an extension of furlough for twenty days.

Baboo Kristo chunder Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to have charge of the Madaripore division of that district.

Moulvi Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Gya, is transferred to Furreedpore.

Baboo Hurro Kally Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Beerbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C)of 1871.

Baboo Poorna Chunder Koy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maunbhoom, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

The following officers are appointed to act until further orders in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. G. M. Currie, Officiating Magistrate and collector chumparun, from the 25th ultimo *vice* Mr. W. M. clay.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro, Officiating Magistrate and collector Bogra from the 29th ultimo *vice* Mr. E. G. Glazier.

The following officers are appointed to act until further orders in the Second Grade of Magistrates and collectors with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. C. A. Samuells, Officiating Magistrate and collector, Rajshahye, from the 25th ultimo, *vice* Mr. G. M. Currie.

Advertisements.

Ten shares in the Julpiguri Tea Co., "Ld." are for sale. Apply to Sreenath Chuckerbutty, Dy. Commissioner's office, Julpiguri.

FOR SALE.

Two pieces of land divided by a road, measuring more or less 2 Biggas, situate on the River bank, Chundernagore, suitable for construction of ghat with temple or dwelling house, at present tenanted.

Apply to Printer.

IN THE PRESS.

Notes on Green's Prose Readings from English History. Part III. By Bholanath Paul, M. A., Headmaster, Hindoo School. Price to Subscribers, Re. 1-8, to non-subscribers, Rs. 2; postage 2 annas. Subscriptions will be received by D. N. Ghosh, Central Library, and by J. C. Banerjee, Canning Library, to 31st October next. Permission has been received from Mr. Green and Messrs. Macmillan & Co. to publish the forthcoming volume of notes on the book in question.

READ, COMPARE, THEN BUY.

RUSSICKLAUL SIRCAR'S *Complete Key* to the English Entrance Course of the Calcutta University *for* 1881 is in the Press, and will shortly be out. The 30th August 1880 No. 21, Chassadhobapara Lane Cossepore, via Barranagore Post Office.

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B. K. DATTA, *Proprietor.*

NOTICE.

1. Tenders are invited for the execution of the following District Road-works in the Mymensigh District during the cess year 1880-81.

2. Tenders must be in the P. W. D. Forms No. 7 M.

3. Amount of allotment Rs. 76,546.

Name of Road	Original works. Earth work.	Metalling.	Planting Trees.	Inspection Bungalows.	Bridge work.	Masonry Bridge.	Earthwork.	Repair works. Metalling patch repair.	Timber bridge and coallarring.	Inspection Bungalows.	June clearing.	Temporary bamboo bridge and railing.	Total.	Grand total original and repair.
Mymensing to Sooburnacooly road	0	6000	500	1225	3000	2787	1916	750	564	590	676	313	7495	18320
Mymensing to Jamalpore road	20000	0	0	1324	0	800	688	0	24	178	240	78	2003	5227
Mymensing to Take road	0	0	500	0	0	30	1640	150	127	312	290	0	2549	3049
Ditto to Ramgopalpore Gouripore road	0	0	0	0	4000	649	577	58	3404	0	59	0	4627	4627
Modhoopore to Tangail road	0	0	0	1225	0	0	574	0	642	283	0	0	1257	6482
Jamalpore to Sherepore road	0	0	0	0	0	0	394	0	784	0	21	0	897	897
Peurpore to Sherepore road	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1247	0	0	0	99	0	2071	2071
Hasenpore to Kishoregunge road	1000	0	0	0	0	0	280	0	35	0	54	0	284	2284
Mymensing to Dapaiah road	0	3000	0	0	0	708	97	78	635	0	34	0	952	3952
Ramgopalpore to Jaburgunge road	0	0	0	0	0	0	1117	0	1028	0	0	0	1752	1752
Shyangunge to Nittro Kona road	0	0	0	0	1700	101	286	0	92	676	33	0	1947	3179
Kishorgunge to Kaidi road	300	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	76	0	75	0	1179	846
Kaidi to Nickly road	500	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	125	0	95	0	346	292
Gopalgunge to Dawakholla road	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	207	0	12	0	292	294
Moutalla to Bagoonbari road	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	384	0	7	0	294	294
Sherepore to Halloohatti road	2000	0	0	0	0	0	766	0	139	496	96	1023	1246	1246
Jamalpore to Shoobarnacooly road	0	2000	0	1225	0	446	584	0	4095	210	144	0	4751	8485
Shambhuganj to Durgapore road	6000	0	0	0	0	341	665	0	0	0	49	0	5260	6000
Dapunia to Phulbaria road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	38899												37647	76546

4. The above works must be commenced on or about the 1st November 1880.

5. The original and repair earth works shall be completed by the end of February 1881 and repairs to Masonry and timber bridges by the 31st March 81. The metalling works to be completed by the first of June 1881.

6. Earnest money according to Form 7 M. to be forwarded with each tender and which will be returned to the party whose tender is not accepted.

7. Further particulars shall be obtained in the District Engineer's Office, Mymensingh.

8. Tenders to be addressed "District Engineer Road-cess Committee, Mymensigh."

9. All tenders to be submitted on or before 30th September 1880.

10. The chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WALLNUTT C. E. A. M. I. C. E.
District Engineer
Road-cess Committee.

MYMENSINGH,
The 6th September 1880.

The Temple of Urania ; or, The Art of Foretelling Events by Geomancy ; the Pythagorean Wheel of Fortune, &c., &c. By M. Nostradamus, Rs. 5 per copy. Apply to Mr. Thos. Smith, City Press ; and W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.

PHRASES AND IDIOMS.

By Krishnachunder Roy. Hare School. Parts I. to VII ready, price with postage Rs. 2 as. 8. No new subscribers to be admitted after the issue of Part VIII.

NOTICE.

"STRAY THOUGHTS ON SPIRITUALISM"

BY P. C. MITTRA.

Price 6 As. Postage 6 pie. To be had at 20, Nimtalah Street,

"Calcutta Book Depot."

The following Books to be had for cash only.

Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law.....	Rs.	3	0
Notes on the Indian Penal Code.....	,,	1	2
Secrets of Success at the Bar.....	,,	1	0
Secrets of Success at Business, 2nd Edition..	,,	0	10
Civil Code Manual by Dr. Cranenburgh.....	,,	8	0

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134, Shedeshur Chunder's Lane, Champatolla, Calcutta.

Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

	Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pebbles, Concave, Convex spectacles...	Rs. 6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	,, 5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	,, 3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver	,, 5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

PORT COMMISSIONERS OFFICE.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Calcutta Port Improvement Act, 1870 Act V. (B. C.) of 1870, and the Calcutta Port Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1880, Act IV. (B. C.) of 1880, issue of Rs. 5,00,000, 4½ per cent. debentures having a currency of thirty years.

Tenders are invited for five lakhs of rupees in 4½ per cent. debentures to be issued under the provisions of sections 9, 10 and 12 of Act IV. of 1880 to provide for the cost of works sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which loan, and the interest thereon, will be a charge on the property of the Commissioners.

The debentures will be for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100, as may be desired, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July at the office of the Port Commissioners upon presentation of the debentures. Two per cent. of the amount tendered for to be paid on application, and the balance on the 1st day of October 1880, from which date interest will run.

The deposit of two per cent. will be returned if an allotment is not made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment, after being made, is not fully taken up.

In case a less number of debentures is allotted than is applied for, the excess of the deposit will be applied in or towards, payment of the balance due upon such number as may be allotted.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners before 3 o'clock P. M. of Friday the seventeenth day of September, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for a deposit of 2 per cent. upon the amount of each debenture applied for. The tenders will be opened in the presence of the Port Commissioners.

The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Chairman, and before the tenders are opened, but will not be made public unless same tenders is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Forms of tenders can be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Port Commissioners, and the form of debentures can be seen at the office of the Secretary.

G. H. SIMMONS.
Secy. to the Port Commissioners.

August 27, 1880.

Form of Tender.

PORT TRUST 4½ PER CENT. LOAN OF 1880.

To—The Secretary, Port Commissioner.

I BEG to apply for debentures of Rs. each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated August 27, 1880, and I send herewith a receipt from the Bank of Bengal for Rs. being 2 per cent. deposit per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me, and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the first of October 1880.

Yours &c.,

NEPAUL SAUL TIMBERS.

For Sale.

A large number of Saul Timbers from 3 to 6 feet in girth and 26 to 28 feet in length are now lying for sale at our Depot at Nawabgunge on the river Mohanunda near Dingraghat (Purneah) more are on the way and will arrive at the Depot at the end of the rainy season. Purchasers can have them either at Maldah or Chapghaty mohanah by previously arranging with the undersigned.

For terms and particulars apply to Baboo Jogesh Chunder Roya and Lutchmikant Upadhaya.

Nawabgunge
Dingraghat (Purneah)

Or to Baboo Bonomali Roy, care of Baboo Hari Das Prodhan, Darjeeling.

THE BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

Capital 20,00,000 in 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 10. each, payable one rupee per share on application, one rupee on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than one rupee per share, each call being subject to three month's notice.

The Bank has commenced business, and is prepared to open *Current Deposit* Accounts with sums not less than Rs. 10.

On and from 1st August, 1880, until further notice the Bank will allow interest at the following rates :—On *Current Deposits* @ 2½% per annum on the lowest minimum monthly balance of Rs. 20 or upwards. No interest will be allowed on any sum exceeding Rs. 10,000 on current deposit.

On *Fixed Deposits* @ 4% per annum on 3 months' ; 6% on six months' ; 7½% on 12 months' and 9% on two years'. Notice of withdrawal. *Fixed Deposit* account will not be opened with any sum less than Rs. 100.

These rates will not apply to deposit made before the 1st of August, 1880.

It does the usual Banking and Agency business.

For further particulars, apply to—

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary.

No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.			
15	×	10	×	8½	... ...	Rs.	47
18	,,	12	,,	11	... ..	,,	55
20	,,	14	,,	12	... ...	,,	60
22	,,	16	,,	14	.. ...	,,	65
24	,,	18	,,	15	... ...	,,	75
26	,,	19	,,	17	... ...	,,	80
28	,,	20	,,	18	... ...	,,	85
30	,,	21	,,	20	... ...	,,	90
32	,,	22	,,	21	... ...	,,	105
34	,,	23	,,	23	... ...	,,	115
36	,,	24	,,	24	... ...	,,	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

15	18	20,	22	24	26,	28	30	32,	34	36 inch.
Rs.	15			19			23		26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

15,	18,	20,	22.	24,	26 inch.
Rs. 1,000,	2,000,	3,000,	5,000,	7,000,	10,000

28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch.
Rs. 12,000,	16,000,	19,000,	24,000,	28,000

If put in loosely or packed, they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON CO.,
9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

AMRITARASA.

☞ *PRICE REDUCED.*

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4, packing charges annas 8. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon . ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs, 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
,, ,, 1½ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

Notice.

We beg to notify that we have established ourselves as

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CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

SURVEYORS

AND

Contractors.

BREUER, CHATTERJEA & Co.
4, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.

A Sub-overseer for the Deogon Estate, Sub-Division Palamow, District Lohardugga for about 2 years. Salary Rs. 50 per month including travelling allowance. None need apply who has not practical experience in Building and Road Works.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the undersigned.

Daltongunge
The 21st August 1880. } SOSESHIKER BANERJI, *Manager, Deogon Estate under the Court of Wards.*

WANTED.

A suitable appointment by an M. A. in Physical, Science of two years' experience in teaching. The best testimonials and references can be given.
Apply to R. care of the Printer."

NOTICE.

Wanted a Manager for the estate of Babu Cally Kissen Tagore with Head-quarters at Calcutta. Salary Rs. 500 a month, rising to Rs. 700, by an increment of Rs. 50 after every year's good service. None need apply who has not a thorough knowledge of Zemindari management, and laws of the country as well as of English and Bengali. Retired Deputy Collectors and Sub-Judges of active habits will be preferred. Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th October 1880.

No. 31 Pepulputty Road } DOORGAMOHAN DAS
Bhobanipur, Calcutta. } *Vakil, High Court.*

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'sSyrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co 's
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	...	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.,	...	Do.
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BARRIE & Co.	...	MADRAS.
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RIGGS & Co.	...	BANGALORE.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,

OUTFITTERS &C.,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

IN INDIA,

Our Waterproofs are all made to our special order by the best English manufacturers.

Speciality White Coats Rs. 7-8.
,, Black Coats Rs. 6-8.
,, White Suits Rs. 11-8.
,, Black Suits Rs. 10-8.

Waterproofs of a Superior quality are kept in

Coats, Capes, Leggings, Caps, Sheets, Beds, Pillows, Sheeting, Rugs, &c. &c.

F. W. BAKER & CO.,

Northbrook House,

9, Old Court House Street,

CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Seventieth Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Held at Edinburgh, on Friday, 2nd April, 1880.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business of the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December 1879.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1,084 Policies assuring £922,044, the new Premiums on which amount to £30,410-17-1.

For the year 1879 the Income of the Life Department from Premiums and interest amounted to £448,696-4-7.

The Claims which arose during the year, including 17 Endowments, were 265 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £279,054-2-0, after deducting re-assurances. The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,989,885-11-4, being an increase of £137,319-0-1 over the amount on 31st December 1878. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and by Act of Parliament is set aside to meet the claims under this Department of the Company's business.

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